

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1750.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Abstract of Dr. Middleton's Vindication of his Free Inquiry, concluded.</p> <p>II. Present State and Politicks of Europe.</p> <p>III. Copy of the Definitive Convention between Great Britain and Spain.</p> <p>IV. Wit and Conversation of K. Charles II.</p> <p>V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Servilius Priscus, and T. Vetufius, on the Paragraph in the Address relating to the Peace.</p> <p>VI. Extracts from OEconomy of Human Life.</p> <p>VII. A curious Figure of the Triangular Monumental Stone of K. William Rufus, in the New Forest in Hampshire, with Explanations.</p> <p>VIII. An Account of the principal Paintings found in the subterraneous City of Herculaneum.</p> <p>IX. Story of Melissa.</p> <p>X. Observations on Thermometers.</p> <p>XI. A Description of Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>XII. The Prince of Wales presented with the Freedom of the Fishmongers Company.</p> <p>XIII. A remarkable Love-Letter.</p> <p>XIV. Case of a Stone under the Tongue.</p> <p>XV. The Whimsical Philosopher.</p> | <p>XVI. Wickedness of immoral Writers.</p> <p>XVII. Antient and present Nobility compared.</p> <p>XVIII. Of Contentment in Prosperity.</p> <p>XIX. Ceremony of Installing the Dean of St. Paul's.</p> <p>XX. Proclamation for apprehending Street-Robbers.</p> <p>XXI. Mr. Toll's Remarks on Dr. Stebbing.</p> <p>XXII. Manner of breeding Silk-Worms in China, and of procuring the Silk.</p> <p>XXIII. POETRY: To a Lady; on Miss S—n of S—n in Suffex; the Fall of Lucia; the last Guinea; the First of May; a Pastoral Dialogue on our Saviour's Birth; on the Earl of Chesterfield; an Ode of Horace imitated; Lady Anne's Epitaph; Rebus on a Lady, and one solved; Epigrams, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Bridge-Master elected; Sheriffs appointed; Sessions at the Old Bailey, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIX. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new and accurate MAP of CAMBRIDGESHIRE, and a beautiful Representation of the Silk Manufacture in CHINA, on a large Copper-Plate, neatly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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The mathematical question and the answers shall be in our next.—We have received the Greek syllogisms, which shall be considered.—The subject mentioned by A. B. is of importance, and when we receive any good thing upon it, it shall be inserted ; in the mean time our duty is plain, without entering into abstruse points.—The song on the British herring fishery is in our Mag. for Jan. last.—We are obliged to our correspondent for the song set to musick, and are sorry it will not answer our purpose.—Mr. Mordaunt's further favours will be very acceptable. We have received Astafotes's essay, to which we shall pay a regard.

About the Middle of January will be Published,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1750, with a General Title, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
D E C E M B E R, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

I contented in my wherry,
At their blunders can be merry ;
And like the watermen of Thames,
As I row by call them names.

SWIFT. A

S I R,



WHEN I find my animal frame inclining to melancholy, which is generally the case in gloomy or rainy weather, I take a survey of the general state of Europe ; not that I much care what they are about, but only to keep me in a chearful temper. The variety of scenes, and the inconsistencies in statesmens conduct ; the blundering schemes steadily and constantly pursued by some, and the ever-varying plans, or temporary expedients, by which others live, are a sovereign specifick against melancholy. Whenever I look back to my past conduct, whether in the morning or noon of life (which I am most apt to do when the air is well impregnated with watry particles) or only reflect on what I have said or done but yesterday, I always find cause enough to call myself fool, dolt, ass, &c. and therefore, to put an end to such disagreeable reflections, I turn my thoughts to the contemplation of other mens follies. This serves as a flattering glass to keep me in good humour : All the flaws I perceive in others make me blind to my own blemishes and defects, at least for a while ; for I use it only by way of recreation, or transient indulgence of pride and self love.

Contented with my portion of worldly goods, but not without ambition to enlarge it, and satisfied with my share of sense, tho' still desirous of improving it, I behold, with a mixture of disdain and concern, the preposterous and iniquitous systems of c——ts : If they injured none

December, 1750.

but themselves, I might then, perhaps, behold them with a mixture of scorn and pleasure.

In one corner of Europe I see a nation groaning under an immense load of debts, and yet living without oeconomy, unless we may call that oeconomy, which some think rather deserves the name of robbery, or breach of publick faith. Inquire what their political system is, either foreign or domestick, and it is an hundred to one whether you will be able to get any light into it ; at least, you must tug very hard to drag it into the light ; for it is excessively fond of dwelling in darkness. As to the domestick part of the system, it is so abstruse, and withal so preposterous, that neither friends nor foes to the ad——n can give any satisfactory account of it ; in short, it is not to be defined. But thus much is surmised ; that some who would be thought wise heads, think to make the nation prosper, by suffering it to be wicked ; vainly imagine to strengthen their own hands, by depressing virtue ; foolishly propose to grow rich, by encouraging luxury and extravagance ; endeavour to keep men loyal and steady, by bribery and corruption ; and absurdly think to make the people industrious, without making them honest. — In regard to foreign concerns, the system is altogether as mysterious and inexplicable. They talk of preserving peace, and yet are sowing the seeds of discord, and laying the foundation of new wars, by their mistaken measures. Their antient glory is departed, and they are become the scorn of enemies, the tool of allies, cheated and bubbled by both. By grasping too many objects, and meddling with matters which at best but very remotely concern them, their natural strength is never duly exerted. Fear, and some other base passions, shut their eyes to their natural advantages, and, like God's insatuated people of old, make them sue to Egypt for help against Babylon : Thus leaning upon a broken reed, and chusing to be instrumental, indirectly at least, in

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promoting a general confusion, rather than stand upon their own bottom, and trust to the protection of heaven in a good cause.

The next that claims my notice, is a people remarkable for good sense and folly, politeness and impertinence, frankness and deceit: Censured and hated, yet imitated, by the greatest part of Europe. Here a plan is steadily pursued, to make the people rich, but with no other view than to make the monarch great, and dangerous to his neighbours: To which end, the ministers stick at nothing, spare no cost nor pains, to embroil some powers, that they may have an opportunity to weaken others. Their country is large enough to satisfy the ambition of any reasonable man; their soil is fertile, and they have sea-ports sufficient for driving a trade with any part of the world. They are now growing very fast upon their hereditary foe; and the best chance the latter has to escape their designs, lies in the restlessness and vivacity of that people, which has often made them precipitate the execution of the best laid schemes, and I hope will be the cause of their miscarrying in certain projects now on the anvil. They might live happy, blessed with plenty and a thriving commerce, secure in strong frontiers and numerous armies, if they could but acquire the virtue of contentment. But content is very rarely found among mankind, and no where is it so rare as in courts. To the want of this virtue are owing all the wars and desolations, all the robberies and oppressions, both publick and private, which afflict mankind, and undeniably prove that many of the rulers of this world must be actuated by some other spirit than that of the Wonderful counsellor, the Prince of peace.

In the third place, I take a view of a once great, but long since degenerate, fallen nation, where pride has introduced idleness, and idleness begotten poverty; where insatiable avarice has lessened the true riches of the state, and an immoderate desire to enlarge the bounds of their empire weakened the mother-country; where tyranny damps industry, and superstition locks up the faculties of the brightest geniuses. This nation acts the part of an understrapper to France, who takes it by the weak side: Intoxicated with ambition, they see not the dangers and difficulties their crafty ally is drawing them into.

In Germany we see two powerful rivals: One long accustomed to rule the roast, and now more than ordinary industrious to preserve that superiority: The other daily increasing the high reputation he has acquired, setting an example to all the sovereigns of Europe, as a legislator and a

warrior, and drawing people from all countries round about him, to sit down under the protection of absolute monarchy, which they think a very good form of government under so great a general, philosopher, and politician. The former makes tools of her allies to keep up her grandeur; leads them into almost insurmountable difficulties, and so insatuates them with chimerical notions and unintelligible jargon about a pair of scales, that the poor beetles think they cannot possibly exist, unless they drain themselves to the last shilling for her sake. The other takes advantage of the ambition of his rival, and the folly and madness of her milch-cows; and thoroughly sensible of his own importance, lets his allies hug themselves with a notion, that he is doing their business, whilst, in fact, he only makes use of them to gain his own ends.

Turning our eyes northward, we may be spectators of a mysterious squabble between two courts; the one managing it with a shew of decency and moderation, whatever the secret motives and real designs may be: The other hectoring and bullying, and talking as to a tributary or a vassal. Here a mighty pother is made about liberty. One potentate, who keeps all her subjects in bondage, is yet so generous and equitable, as to resolve that her neighbours shall be free, whether they will or no: And these protest and swear they have no thoughts of ever giving up their liberties, but cannot obtain credit. For my part, I do not well understand treaties, nor what great folks mean by making them; but this I know by the light of common sense, that if I was lord of a clan, and plaid the ty — t among my tenants and vassals, it would ill become me to stickle for keeping up an equitable form of government in the neighbouring clans, the heads of which might, with reason, bid me look at home, and not expect others to do what I do not chuse to practise myself.

However, upon the whole, I am very well pleased with the proceedings on all hands, not even excepting the conduct of a certain Italian prince, who, tho' he acted a wise part some years ago, may be supposed to be older and wiser now: Because I perceive, or at least fancy I perceive, a spirit rising in the East and South, which may powerfully operate towards bringing to reason some of the most turbulent, refractory spirits in Christendom, if nothing will serve their turn but going to loggerheads again about balances, limits, trade and navigation, maintaining forms of government, rendering elective dignities hereditary, and I know not what besides.

DEMOCRITUS.
COPY

COPY of the DEFINITIVE CONVENTION *between the Kings of Great-Britain and Spain, as brought by the Holland Mail, (see p. 521.)*

HIS majesty the king of Spain, and his majesty the king of Great-Britain, having expressed an equal desire to adjust the disputable points, which, at the signature of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, remained unsettled, with regard to their respective pretensions, and to the commerce of their subjects; and their said majesties being willing to terminate all things thereto relating by a friendly compensation, for that effect authorized their ministers plenipotentiary (Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lancastre, and Benjamin Keene) who, in consequence of their instructions, have agreed on the following articles:

I. His Britannick majesty cedes to his Catholick majesty his right of enjoyment of the *asiento* of negroes, and of the annual ship, during the four years, stipulated by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

II. His Britannick majesty, for a compensation of 100,000l. sterling, which his Catholick majesty promises and engages to pay at Madrid, or at London, to the royal *asiento* company, within the term of three months or sooner, from the day of the signature of this treaty, cedes to his Catholick majesty all that might be due to the said company in any manner, on account of the said *asiento*; inasmuch that this compensation shall be esteemed and regarded as a full and entire satisfaction on the part of his Catholick majesty, and shall extinguish for the present, for the future, and for ever, all rights, pretensions, or demands, which might be formed in consequence of the said *asiento* or annual ship, directly or indirectly, either on the part of his Britannick majesty, or on the part of the company.

III. The Catholick king cedes to his Britannick majesty all that he might demand, in consequence of the said *asiento* and annual ship, as well with regard to the articles already liquidated, as those which might be easy or difficult to liquidate; so that neither on one side, nor the other, is ever the least mention to be made thereof.

IV. His Catholick majesty consents, that the British subjects shall pay no greater or other duties for the merchandizes which they import or export at the different ports of his Catholick majesty, than those which they paid for the same merchandize in the time of Charles II. of Spain, regulated by schedules and ordinances of the said king, or of his predecessors: And tho' the *Pied del Fardo* was not founded upon any royal ordinance, his Catholick majesty declares

nevertheless, that he wills and ordains, that it be observed for the present and the future as an inviolable law, and that all the said duties be levied with the same advantage and ease to the said subjects.

V. His Catholick majesty permits the said subjects to take salt in the island of Tortuga, without any molestation, as they did in the time of king Charles II.

VI. His Catholick majesty consents, that the said subjects shall not pay any other duties than those paid by the subjects of his Catholick majesty in the same place.

VII. His Catholick majesty grants the said subjects all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last war, in virtue of schedules or royal ordinances, by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at Madrid in 1667. The said subjects shall be treated in Spain on the same footing with the most favoured nations. In consequence, no nation shall be rated at less duties for the merchandize they send into or carry out of Spain by land, than the said subjects pay for such as they import or export by sea. All the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, that are permitted to any nation, shall be granted to the said subjects; and his Britannick majesty consents, that the same thing be granted and permitted to the subjects of Spain, in the kingdoms of his said Britannick majesty.

VIII. His Catholick majesty promises to take all the care possible on his part, to abolish all the innovations which have appeared to be introduced in the commerce; and in order to avert them for the future, his Britannick majesty promises likewise on his side to take all possible care to prevent all innovations of that kind.

IX. Their Catholick and Britannick majesties confirm, by the present treaty, that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and all other former treaties, which are hereby confirmed in all their articles and clauses, excepting such as are derogated by the present treaty; as also the treaty of commerce concluded at Utrecht in 1713, except those articles which are found contrary to the present treaty, which become abolished and of no force, namely, the three articles of the said treaty of Utrecht, commonly called explanatory.

X. All the reciprocal differences, rights, demands, and pretensions, which have subsisted between the two crowns of Spain and Great-Britain, wherein no other nation has any part, interest, or right of intervention, being hereby accommodated; the two serene kings mutually engage for the punctual execution of this treaty of

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reciprocal compensation, which should be ratified by their said majesties, and the ratifications exchanged within the term of six weeks from the day of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, ministers plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Spain, and of his majesty the king of Great Britain, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present treaty, and thereto affixed the seals of our arms.

At Madrid, Oct. 5, 1750. Signed,
Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lancaſtre (L. S.)
Benjamin Keene (L. S.)

The Marquis of Halifax's Account of the
WIT and CONVERSATION of King
Charles II.

KING Charles's wit consisted chiefly in the quickness of his apprehension. His apprehension made him find faults, and that led him to short sayings upon them, not always equal, but often very good.

By his being abroad, he contracted a habit of conversing familiarly, which added to this natural genius, made him very apt to talk; perhaps more than a very nice judgment would approve.

He was apter to make broad allusions upon any thing that gave the least occasion, than was altogether suitable with the good-breeding he shewed in most other things. The company he kept whilst abroad, had used him to that sort of dialect. As a man who hath a good stomach loveth generally to talk of meat, so in the vigour of his age, he began that style, which by degrees grew so natural to him, that after he ceased to do it out of pleasure, he continued to do it out of custom. The hypocrisy of the former times inclined men to think they could not shew too great an aversion to it, and that helped to encourage this unbounded liberty of talking, without the restraints of decency which were before observed.

The manner of that time of telling stories, had drawn him into it; being commended at first for the faculty of telling a tale well, he might insensibly be betrayed to exercise it too often. Stories are dangerous in this, that the best expose a man most, by being ofteneſt repeated. It might pass for an evidence for the moderns against the ancients, that it is now wholly left off by all that have any pretence to be distinguished by their good sense.

He had the improvements of wine, &c. which made him pleasant and easy in company; where he bore his part, and was acceptable even to those who had no other design than to be merry with him.

The thing called wit, a prince may taste, but it is dangerous for him to take too

much of it; it hath allurements which by refining his thoughts, take off from their dignity, in applying them less to the governing part. There is a charm in wit, which a prince must resist: And that to him was no easy matter; it was contesting with nature upon terms of disadvantage.

His wit was not so ill-natured as to put men out of countenance. In the case of a king especially, it is more allowable to speak sharply of them, than to them.

His wit was not acquired by reading; that which he had above his original stock by nature, was from company, in which he was very capable to observe. He could not so properly be said to have a wit very much raised, as a plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of wit.

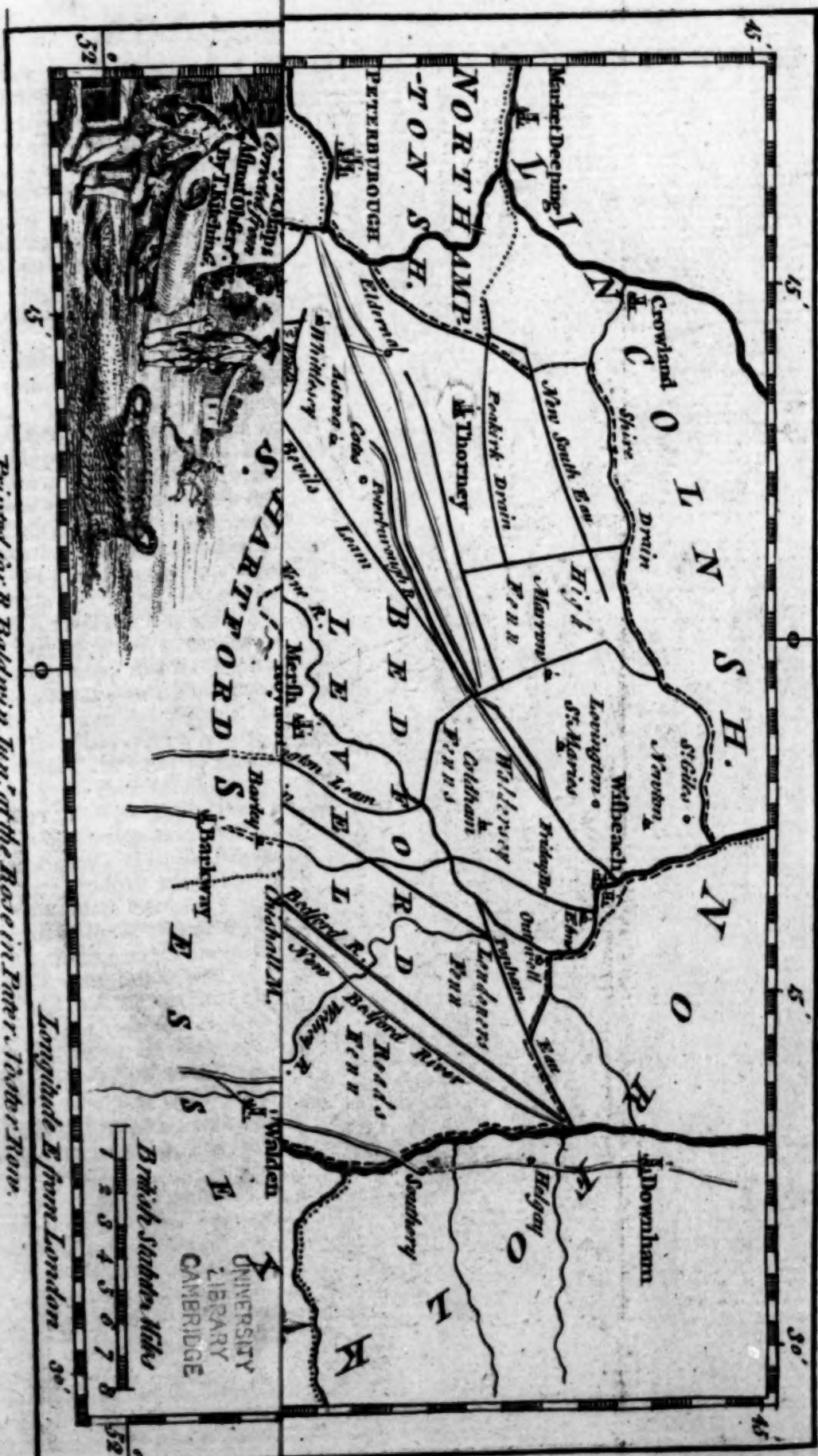
But of all men that ever liked those who had wit, he could the best endure those who had none. This leaneth more towards a satire than a compliment, in this respect, that he could not only suffer impertinence, but at some times seemed to be pleased with it.

He encouraged some to talk a good deal more with him, than one would have expected from a man of so good a taste: He should rather have order'd his attorney-general to prosecute them for a misdemeanour, in using common-sense scurvily in his presence. However, if this was a fault, it is arrogant for any of his subjects to object to it, since it would look like deſying such a piece of indulgence. He must in some degree loosen the strength of his wit, by his condescension to talk with men so very unequal to him. Wit must be used to some equality, which may give it exercise, or else it is apt either to languish, or to grow a little vulgar, by reigning amongst men of a lower size, where there is no awe to keep a man upon his guard.

His affability was a part, and perhaps not the least, of his wit.

There was at first as much of art as nature in his affability, but by habit it became natural. It is an error of the better hand, but the universality taketh away a good deal of the force of it. A man that hath had a kind look seconded with engaging words, whilst he is chewing the pleasure, if another in his sight should be just received as kindly, that equality would presently alter the relish: The pride of mankind will have distinction; till at last it cometh to smile for smile, meaning nothing of either side; without any kind of effect; mere drawing-room compliments; the bow alone would be better without them. He was under some disadvantages of this kind, that grew still in proportion as it came by time to be more known, that there

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there was less signification in those things than at first was thought.

The familiarity of his wit must needs have the effect of lessening the distance fit to be kept to him. The freedom used to him whilst abroad, was retained by those who used it longer than either they ought to have kept it, or he have suffered it, and others by their example learned the same.

His fine gentlemanship did him no good, encouraged in it by being too much applauded.

His wit was better suited to his condition before he was restored than afterwards. The wit of a gentleman, and that of a crowned head, ought to be different things. As there is a crown law, there is a crown wit too. To use it with reserve is very good, and very rare. There is a dignity in doing things seldom, even without any other circumstance. Where wit will run continually, the spring is apt to fail; so that it groweth vulgar, and the more it is practised, the more it is debased.

He was so good at finding out other mens weak sides, that it made him less intent to cure his own: That generally happeneth. It may be called a treacherous talent, for it betrayeth a man to forget to judge himself, by being so eager to censure others: This doth so misguide men the first part of their lives, that the habit of it is not easily recovered, when the greater ripeness of their judgment inclineth them to look more into themselves than into other men.

Men love to see themselves in the false looking-glass of other mens failings. It maketh a man think well of himself at the time, and by sending his thoughts abroad to get food for laughing, they are less at leisure to see faults at home.

To the Author of the Fables and Tales for the LADIES*.

IF sense and humour, with poetick ease,
Adorn'd with wit, e'er gain'd a poet
praise, [join'd,
Your moral tales, with art and nature
At once must please and edify mankind;
Except a factious disaffected few,
Who'd, through mistaken zeal, themselves
undo.

Yet fear not those, but on fair truth depend,
And her bright rays your numbers shall
defend. F. L.

On the Marshal Count de Saxe's being denied
a Burial in France, on Account of his dy-
ing a Lutheran. (See p. 575.)

SAXE to that law submits his mortal
frame, [slave;
Which treats alike the victor and the
And while his glorious deeds might altars
claim, [grave.

Thanks to our idle whims, he wants a

A Description of CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
With a beautiful and improved MAP of
the same.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE has Suffolk and part of Norfolk on the east, Huntingdonshire and part of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire on the west, Lincolnshire and part of Norfolk on the north, and Hertfordshire and Essex on the south. It is in length from north to south about 35 miles, 20 in breadth from east to west, and about 130 in circumference. It contains about 570,000 acres, is divided into 17 hundreds, has 6 rivers, 7 bridges, and 5 parks, 9 market-towns, and 163 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the university, and two for the town of Cambridge; those elected for the first in the present parliament being the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; and Soame Jenyns, Esq; for the second, the Hon. Edward Finch, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Townshend, Esq; and for the last, Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; and lord visc. Dupplin. This county lies in the diocese of Ely, and is divided into two parts, the southern and northern. The former is a champain, open country, furnished with fair meadows and pastures, and bearing excellent corn, particularly barley, of which they make abundance of malt. Here is also a great deal of saffron, the dearest commodity produced in England. The northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is fenny, and neither so pleasant nor wholesome as the southern part, yet has rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, and plenty of fish and wild-fowl. The soil is reckoned good or bad on the extreams, but has been improved of late by draining the fens, and planting cinquefoil, which has brought some lands from 5s. to 30s. an acre. The market-towns are,

1. Cambridge, the capital of the county, on the river Cam, 44 computed and 52 measured miles north from London. It is very ancient, was incorporated by Henry I. and the charter confirmed by king John. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter the chief, which is very great. It has 14 parish churches, besides 12 colleges and 4 halls, which compose the university, one of the most famous in the world. The town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers: But the mayor, at his entering upon his office, is obliged to swear he will maintain the privileges, customs, and liberties of the university. His grace the duke of Newcastle

is the present chancellor of this university, who was elected about a year and an half ago to that high office, in the room of the late duke of Somerset, who had enjoyed that honour for many years. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 334, 335.) On the west side of the town, the Cam forms several little islands, and turning eastward, divides it into two unequal parts, which are joined together by a large wooden bridge, a little beyond which are the remains of an old strong castle, especially the Gate-house, which serves for the county goal. But as our readers may find a particular and large description of this town, and of the publick buildings belonging to it, and to the university, and other remarkables relating to them, in our Magazine for 1748, p. 62—65, (where there is also a beautiful *folio View* of both) and a distinct account of the several colleges and halls, p. 125—128, and 162—165, we shall say no more of them here.

2. Ely, about 14 miles N. of Cambridge, an ancient town, and chief of the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely. It was made a bishop's see by Henry I. in 1109, and the bishops were Counts Palatine till Henry the VIIIth's time, and still enjoy some peculiar privileges, particularly that of appointing the chief justice of the Isle of Ely, who is at present Mr. Counsellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge. The town is pretty large, but not populous nor beautiful: It stands on a rising ground in a sort of an island, but is unhealthy because of the fens. The cathedral and bishop's palace are its chief ornaments. Its market is on Saturdays. (See more of this town, as likewise a description of the Isle of Ely, in our Magazine for February last, p. 70, 71; where is also a beautiful *folio View* of it.)

3. Merth, or Merche, 13 miles N. W. of Ely, a mean town, but has a market on Friday.

4. Wisbich, about the same distance N. E. from Merth, situate in the utmost northern border of the Isle of Ely, and is the best trading town in the whole Isle, having the convenience of water carriage to London, whither it sends yearly 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter, and furnishes the Isle and most of the county with commodities from London. In the 13th century this town was destroyed by a violent inundation of the sea. The present town is well built, has a castle, which serves for a prison, a good town-hall, and a plentiful market on Saturdays.

5. Soham, 4 miles S. E. from Ely, has also a weekly market.

6. Caxton, about 12 miles S. W. of Cambridge, a small town, whose market

is on Tuesdays. It is the stage betwixt Royston and Huntingdon. William Caxton, the first printer in England, was born here, and died in 1489.

7. Linton, about 10 miles S. E. of Cambridge, has a small market on Thursdays.

Besides these, 8. Thorney, and 9. Chatter, are set down in the maps as market-towns.

Not far from Cambridge, southwards, are Gogmagog hills, which are of a great eminence, and retain yet the marks of a Roman or Danish station, where on the top thereof is to be seen a rampire strengthened with a treble trench, and was held to be a place in a manner impregnable. Others think it was rather a British work. A Roman highway runs near the camp from the hill southwards; where some Roman coins have been dug up. This camp seems to have been the place called Vandelberia by Gervase of Tilbury, but now Wandlebury.

We shall conclude this shire with some farther account of the fens in the upper or northern parts of it. In Camden's time they were divided into isles by ditches and drains, abounded with pasture in summer, but in winter and wet seasons, were so overflowed, that they looked like a sea; and the chief profit they yielded, were fish, fowl, turf and sedge for firing, reeds for thatching, and willows and osiers for baskets. The history and description of these fens was given by Sir Jonas Moore, who drew a Map of them. The great Level, called Bedford Level, contains about 300,000 acres of fenny ground, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, as surveyed by Sir Jonas Moore. They appear formerly to have been dry land, by the ruins of houses, &c. in several parts, and also by Malmesbury's history; and the alteration seems to have proceeded from earthquakes, which stopped the course of the rivers. Several attempts were made to drain them from the time of Henry VI. but without success, till the late earls and dukes of Bedford, Russel earl of Orford, and others, by joint stocks carried on the work, and have now brought them, at a vast expence, to be good profitable lands; by which Cambridge has a better air, and commodities cheaper, and the country, as well as the government, has great advantage. This work was encouraged by several acts of parliament, and there is a corporation appointed by a royal charter to take care of the drains and banks, and prevent their being thrown down by envious and ill-minded persons.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 504.

*In the Debate begun in your last, Ser-
vilius Priscus stood up again, and
spoke to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last, has endeavoured to shew us several material differences between the case of the treaty of Utrecht and that of the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle; but I must observe, that he forgot a circumstance which will annihilate all the differences he was at so much pains to establish: Our disputes with Spain were, I shall grant, not only the chief, but the sole cause of the war between us and that monarchy; but they were so far from being the cause, that they had not the least concern with the war that afterwards broke out upon the continent of Europe; and the putting an end to this war was the chief business, and the chief design of the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle. The disputes we had with Spain were, no doubt, an affair of some consequence to this nation; and if the emperor Charles VI. had not died at such an untoward conjuncture, we should, probably, have compelled Spain to settle all those disputes to our satisfaction, in more explicit terms, perhaps, than had been proposed by the address of parliament; because, whilst the empire of Germany remained united under its head, France would not have ventured to assist Spain, in an open manner, against us. But when the union of that empire was dissolved by the loss of its head, and the house of Austria was openly attacked by France and her allies, by

H—y P—m, Esq.

December, 1750.

which our very being as a free and independent nation came to be in the most imminent danger, our disputes, or our war with Spain became an affair of a secondary consideration only, and indeed of very little consequence, when compared with the war we were engaged in upon the continent; because, if we could restore union to the empire of Germany, and security to the balance of power, we might soon find an opportunity to get all our disputes with Spain settled to our own liking, either by negotiation or by force of arms.

The preserving the house of Austria, and preventing the balance of power from being overturned by the empire's being rendered dependent on France, was the cause of our engaging in the war upon the continent of Europe, and consequently was our chief concern in negotiating the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle; and this was as effectually done by that treaty, as could be expected by any reasonable man, who considered our bad success in the war; but this was what the resolution of parliament had no manner of relation to, and therefore that treaty cannot, in this respect, bear any sort of comparison to the treaty of Utrecht; but if an alteration of circumstances furnished the negotiators of the treaty of Utrecht with a pretence for departing from the declared sense of parliament, with respect to the monarchy of Spain, surely the negotiators of the late treaty had, from the same cause, as good a pretence for departing from what the parliament had declared to be their sense, with regard to any future treaty of peace with that kingdom; for will any one say, that the strong confederacy that was formed, and the

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the war that soon after broke out against the queen of Hungary, was not a most material alteration in the circumstances of affairs, and such a one as might excuse our ministers for acting contrary to what had been before resolved on in parliament?

Thus, Sir, we may see, that in every case, which will admit of a comparison between the treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, they are upon a perfect par, except in that of having had the preliminaries communicated to, and approved of by parliament, before they were ratified by our sovereign; and in this respect the negotiators of the treaty of Utrecht derived so little benefit from their caution, that it is a good reason why no ministers should afterwards give themselves any such trouble; indeed, the caution made use of by the ministers at that time, seems to be a proof of their being conscious, that what they had done was not consistent with the true interest of this nation; for no minister who has a due regard to the prerogatives of the crown, will ever court the parliament's intermeddling in any treaty of peace before it be concluded; because precedents are dangerous things, and, if often repeated, may be made use of as a pretence for depriving the crown of the prerogative of making peace and war, which would be a dangerous innovation in our constitution; for which reason I must think it was lucky for us, that those ministers found no benefit from the sacrifice they had made of the prerogatives of their sovereign.

From what I have said, Sir, I hope it will not be supposed, that I mean to derogate from the right the parliament has to inquire into any treaty, after it is concluded, and to censure it, or even to punish those who were the negotiators and advisers of it, if upon inquiry it should appear, that the honour, the interest, or the rights of this nation

had been sacrificed without any necessity. No, Sir, this is a right which the parliament has, and, I hope, will always preserve; for it can be attended with no publick disadvantage, and will always be a such a check upon the conduct of our ministers, as will oblige them, for their own sakes, to take care of the honour and interest of their country. But if the parliament should inroach upon the prerogatives of the crown, by assuming a right to make peace or war, or to negotiate and conclude treaties for that purpose, or by assuming a right to inquire into any foreign transaction, while it is under negotiation, it would be of the most dangerous consequence to our national affairs; for no foreign state would ever enter into any negotiation with our ministers, or conclude any treaty with them, either of a political or commercial nature.

For the same reason, Sir, the parliament neither has, by our constitution, nor ought to assume, a right to prescribe rules to their sovereign, with regard to any future treaty or negotiation: I shall admit, that either house may offer their advice; but were it to be supposed, that such advice is in no case to be departed from, without the consent of the house, it would cease from being an advice, and would become a rule or law, which we have no right to prescribe to our sovereign, nor will any faithful minister advise him to consider it as such; consequently, we have no reason to suppose, that his majesty's not ordering the preliminaries to the late treaty to be laid before us, proceeded from any disregard to, or contempt of the authority of parliament; and much less have we any reason to resent his majesty's conduct, or the conduct of any of his ministers, in this respect. But if we had, I can see no reason why the present is not a proper time for our shewing that resentment, or

for our calling those ministers to a strict account, who negotiated and advised the late treaty of peace; and therefore, if the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, or any other gentleman, will please to move for an inquiry into their conduct, I A shall readily concur in the motion; and I shall the more readily concur in any such motion, because I am convinced, that, upon the most impartial and strict inquiry, their conduct would be fully justified.

But now, supposing, Sir, that the conduct of the ministers who negotiated and advised the late treaty of peace, could not be justified, what has this to do with the present question? Is there any thing in the words objected to, that can be construed into an approbation of that treaty, or that can forestal the opinion of any gentleman in favour of that treaty? And if there were, do not we know, that an address upon such an occasion as this, is always looked on as a matter of mere complaisance to our sovereign; and that, notwithstanding any expressions in such an address, every gentleman is at liberty to form what opinion he will, when matters come to be particularly inquired into? As this is known to be the rule of parliament, there is not an objection that has been made against the address proposed, but what is a strong argument for agreeing to it; because foreign states form their opinion of the weight of this nation, from the good or ill correspondence they see, or think they see, between the king and his parliament. When that correspondence seems to be well established, this nation can never fail of having its due weight, and, consequently, what I may call a commanding influence upon the councils of all the courts in Europe; but when there is an appearance of any breach between the king and his parliament, the nation itself is despised, and our so-

vereign's interposition or application neglected.

Now, Sir, let us consider what would be the consequence of our rejecting any part of the address proposed. Certainly, a suspicion that a breach was presently to ensue between our king and his parliament; and suppose that a general peace has not been so compleatly re-established as ought to be wished, would our giving ground for such a suspicion contribute towards a more compleat re-establishment of a general peace? Suppose, again, that some of the contracting powers in the late treaty had not a sincere disposition to preserve the peace, would such a suspicion tend towards preventing their manifesting their true disposition, either by refusing to perform their engagements, or by making an open attack upon us or our allies? And, lastly, suppose that both our commerce and publick credit are upon the decline, would such a suspicion tend to revive either the one or the other? Would it not encourage our rivals in trade to incroach upon us, even by unjustifiable means, in all parts of the world? Would it not discourage our own people, as well as foreigners, from trusting their money in the publick funds? And in such a case, would it be possible for us to reduce the interest now payable upon those funds?

From hence we may see, Sir, that every objection that has been made against the address proposed, concludes strongly for our agreeing to it, and that this conclusion grows stronger in proportion to the solidity of those objections; therefore I must suppose, that it will be unanimously agreed to; for those who have the same opinion of the late treaty that I have, can have no objection to any thing now proposed; and those who think it a bad treaty, must agree, in order to prevent the treaty's being made worse.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Vetufius, who spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Always suspected, that our disputes, or our war, with Spain, was an affair which our ministers thought of very little consequence; and I am now confirmed in my suspicion, by what has been told us by an Hon. gentleman, who has now, and for a long time has had, his full share in our administration; but as I often differ from ministers, so in this my opinion is widely different; for I think our trade and navigation of more consequence to us, than even that which is called a balance of power in Europe; because upon our trade and navigation depends our naval power, and while in this we are superior to France, we might preserve our independency, even tho' she were mistress of the whole continent of Europe. Whereas, the moment she becomes superior to us at sea, without any addition to her dominions in Europe, she will have it in her power to place the pretender here as her viceroy, and thereby deprive us not only of our independency, but of our liberty and religion; which would soon be of more fatal consequence to the balance of power, than any conquest she can make upon the continent of Europe, whilst this nation preserves its independency and superiority at sea.

But, Sir, it is the misfortune of all shallow politicians to adhere to a maxim, that has been once beat into their heads, or that has grown up with them from their infancy, tho' an alteration of circumstances has in a course of time made that maxim ridiculous. France has been long aiming at a power to dictate to all the other princes and states of Europe: For a long time after the ac-

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cession of Lewis XIV. she endeavoured to arrive at this power by extending her dominions and making conquests upon the continent of Europe, which produced against her the triple league in K. Charles II's reign, the confederacy in king William's, and that in queen Anne's, by which last, the French monarchy was brought very near to its ruin; and in every one of these, this nation was always a principal acting as well as contracting party. From this experience the politick court of Versailles saw, that whilst this nation continued in possession of its beneficial commerce and formidable naval power, their attempting to make any great conquest upon the continent of Europe would always produce a dangerous confederacy against them. For this reason, as soon as their government was re-established by the present king's coming of age, they entirely changed their conduct, and have ever since been endeavouring to acquire the power they aim at, by establishing their manufactures, extending their commerce, and improving and enlarging their colonies and plantations in America.

In this, Sir, they have a double view; for at the same time that they increase their own strength both by land and sea, they diminish the strength of this nation, and stop up, in a great measure, that source of riches, which has been the chief support of every confederacy against them; and all this, without giving such a jealousy to the other princes and states of Europe, as might produce a new formidable confederacy against them. Thus, Sir, they have gone on, and thus they will go on, if not prevented, till they have demolished our commerce, and obtained a superiority at sea; then it will be impossible to form any sufficient confederacy against them, and consequently extremely dangerous for any prince in Europe to dis-

disobey the dictates of the court of Versailles; for when once they have got a superiority at sea, even we must be as submissive as any little prince or state in their neighbourhood upon the continent.

I shall readily believe, Sir, what an Hon. gentleman was pleased to tell us, that our engaging in the war upon the continent, was to preserve the balance of power, and that in the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle our disputes with Spain had but a secondary, or rather no consideration; because our superficial politicians have not as yet found out, that the balance of power may more probably be overturned by the French improvements in their commerce and colonies, than by their making conquests upon the continent of Europe. But whoever considers the alteration in the politics of France, which I have taken notice of, must allow, that in the late war our business was, to endeavour to possess ourselves of, or destroy all the French settlements in America, Africa, and Asia, and not to allow ourselves to be diverted from this scheme by any conquests they had made, or could have made in Europe; for if they had pushed their conquests against the Dutch, it would probably have united all the princes of Germany against them; and if they had pushed their conquests in Italy, the Spaniards and they would certainly have fallen out about dividing the spoil. In the mean time, we might have made ourselves masters of all the French commerce and colonies, and then not only we should have been more able to support, but the other princes and states of Europe more willing to unite in a confederacy for stripping France of all her modern conquests, and at the same time she would have been rendered less able to withstand such a confederacy.

As this, Sir, should have been our chief view in the prosecution of the war, so our chief view in treating

of peace, should have been the security and encouragement of our own commerce and colonies, and the distressing of those of France; but we ignorantly or wickedly pursued in both a direct contrary maxim, and in the treaty of peace, France readily sacrificed every view that might tend to alarm her neighbours upon the continent, provided we sacrificed every view that might tend to the increase of our own, or the diminution of her commerce, colonies, and commercial settlements; the consequence of which may probably be, such an increase of the French naval strength as will make them an over-match for us at sea, especially if we go on, as we seem inclined to do, in being very frugal with respect to our naval force, which is our only security against a foreign enemy, in order to keep up a numerous land army, which may protect a wicked minister against the people, but cannot protect the people against a French invasion, after they are become our masters at sea.

This, Sir, of becoming our masters at sea, is evidently, at present, the whole bent of the French politics. With this view they are planting all the little islands in the West-Indies, and daily increasing the number of their people in Hispaniola. They have now more whites in their sugar colonies than we have in ours; and not content with this, they endeavour by all sorts of allurements to draw the people from our islands, and actually have now many British subjects settled in theirs. With the same view they have made, and what is surprising, we have allowed them to make, settlements and forts, all along the back of our plantations in America, from the mouth of the river of St. Laurence to that of the river Mississippi, tho' the whole country, where those settlements and forts are erected, be expressly comprehended in the charters granted from

from time to time to our respective American plantations.

By these means, Sir, they may become at last superior to us at sea, and till they have accomplished this, we need not doubt of their using all their address to cajole our ministers with fine words and fair promises; but as soon as they think themselves an over-match for us at sea, they will then begin to talk a different language, and may in a year's time, nay, in half a year, make themselves masters of all our sugar islands; after which it will be impossible for our plantations upon the continent of America, to subsist, without putting themselves under French protection, in order to gain an intercourse and trade with the French islands.

From these considerations we may see, Sir, how careful we ought to have been, in negotiating any treaty of peace, to have secured the freedom of our trade and navigation in the American seas; and that as this was the chief cause of our war with Spain, so it ought to have been our chief concern in negotiating any future treaty of peace: Nay, that this was necessary even for securing a balance of power in Europe; and that if our allies either did not, or would not see this, we should have left them to carry on the war upon the continent by themselves, or with less of our assistance, in order that we might prosecute with vigour the war by sea, both against the French and Spaniards; for in this our ministers cannot pretend that we had not a probable view of success, and therefore they have the less excuse for acting directly against the resolution and advice of both houses of parliament.

I shall so far agree, Sir, with the Hon. gentleman, that the parliament is not to prescribe rules to their sovereign for his conduct as to peace or war, or negotiating such alliances or treaties as may be necessary for

either: I shall likewise agree, that when the parliament offers advice, the king is not absolutely bound to follow it; but I will say, that ministers should be extremely cautious of advising their master to act contrary to the advice of parliament, unless they have reason to believe, from an alteration of circumstances, that the parliament would alter its opinion, were it again to be consulted upon the same subject; and in the present case, our ministers had not the least reason to suppose, that the parliament would alter its opinion; for the emperor Charles VI. was dead, and the broils, which afterwards ensued, foreseen, before the parliament offered any such advice: Nay, the advice was offered so immediately after that emperor's death, that it seems to have been offered with a view to prevent our ministers from involving us so far in the expected contests upon the continent, as to oblige us to neglect our own particular contest with the crown of Spain. This, I say, Sir, seems to have been the views of parliament at that time; for as I was then serving my country in a distant part of the world, I had no opportunity to know gentlemen's motives for offering this advice at that time; but when I heard of it, I thought it was right; and I still think it ought to have been followed; for if we had peremptorily insisted upon this as a preliminary to the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, I believe, the French would, in the condition they were reduced to, have deserted Spain, rather than leave their commerce and their settlements a prey to our superior strength at sea, especially considering the danger they were in, of being, by the loss of one battle in Flanders, disabled from ever recovering any thing we had then, or might have taken from them, during the course of the war, in America; and if from the negotiations previous to the treaty at

Aix-

Aix-la-Chapelle, which, I hope, will some day or other be laid before parliament, it should appear, that this point, so far from being insisted on, was never once brought upon the carpet, what will our negotiators say for such a total neglect of the advice of parliament?

I have said, Sir, that I hope to see all our negotiations, previous to the late treaty, laid before us; to which I will add, that I hope to see all papers, orders, and instructions relating to the war laid before us; and my reason for hoping so, is, because I think an impartial and strict inquiry ought to be made into the conduct of the war, as well as the conclusion of the peace; for as our ministers themselves confess, that the peace is not so good as might have been expected, we can come to no determination as to the latter, without a due inquiry into the former, nor can we inquire into either till we have all necessary lights laid before us. To set up an inquiry before we have this, would be like examining a steward's accounts, without having any of his vouchers before us. Therefore we may easily see, what was meant by an Hon. gentleman who spoke some time since, when he said, that it is not now a proper time to resent the treatment we have met with; for we can shew no resentment till we have made a strict and impartial inquiry, which we cannot do till we have all necessary lights before us; but a time may come when the house will insist upon having all such lights, and till then no gentleman who desires to have a strict and impartial inquiry, will move for any inquiry either into the late treaty of peace, or the conduct of the preceding war.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn the Hon. gentleman upon the floor, a good reason why the present is not a proper time for moving for any such inquiry; and as to his paradox, that every objection made against

this address is an argument in its favour, and that the more solidly those objections are founded, the stronger the argument from them is, for our agreeing to what is proposed; this paradox he endeavoured to establish, by shewing the bad consequences that might ensue from a supposed disagreement between the king and his parliament; and if we had such a king as Richard II. upon the throne, who told his parliament, *that to please them, he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen:* I say, if we had such a king upon the throne, there might be some weight in this argument; but thank God! his present majesty has more wisdom, and a greater regard for the affections of his people: He has shewn, that no man shall continue to be his minister, after he becomes disagreeable to the parliament; therefore our disagreeing to the address, or any part of the address, would give no suspicion of an ensuing rupture between the king and his parliament; it would only make foreign courts suppose, that a change was quickly to ensue in our administration; and this, I am persuaded, would be no disadvantage to our negotiations at any court in Europe; for our present ministers seem to be actuated by the same pusillanimous, unstable spirit, that suffered the Spaniards to trifle with us, and to plunder our merchants with impunity, for near twenty years together, and the French not only to incroach upon our dominions in America, but to attack our allies upon the continent of Europe, without our daring to give them any interruption.

Now, Sir, if I am right in this conjecture, I am very sure, that the prospect of a change in our administration would contribute towards making the French more diligent in performing what they promised by the late treaty, and the Spaniards more ready to promise what they ought to have been made to promise

mise in the late treaty, that is to say, never to search a British ship on the open seas, nor ever, in time of peace, to seize, much less confiscate a British ship, on account of her having contraband goods on board; and my reason for being A sure of this is, because I am fully convinced, that neither the French nor the Spaniards have as yet repaired and augmented their navy, so as to be able to contend with us at sea, or in America; consequently, they would presently comply, as soon as B they supposed we were to have an administration that would declare war against them, if they did not.

For this reason, Sir, I believe, our disagreeing to the words now objected to, would be an advantage to our present ministers, because, I C believe, neither the French nor the Spaniards desire to see them removed; and as they would judge from our disagreeing to these words, that the parliament would begin to take notice of the disputes between them and us, and would force a change D in our administration, if those disputes should not soon be settled in some way or other, therefore, in order to pacify the parliament, and to prevent any such change, they would soon yield a partial or seeming compliance with some of E our just demands; for I am convinced, there is nothing they are so much afraid of, as this nation's coming under a wise, bold, and enterprising administration, before they think themselves able to face us at sea.

But now, Sir, supposing that our rejecting this whole paragraph in the address proposed, should be attended with some danger; will any man of honour act contrary to his duty, because his acting according to it, might be attended with some danger? It is our duty to take care of our commerce, and it is our duty not to say any thing in our address upon this occasion, that may lead

our sovereign into a mistake, or the people into a deceitful security. When we consider our duty in both these respects, and reflect upon the present circumstances of Europe, and the present circumstances of this nation, with regard either to its foreign or domestick concerns, can we agree to the words proposed? I hope we shall not, Sir; for in my opinion, it would be a betraying of the prince upon the throne, a betraying of the people, and a betraying of the commerce of our country.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 491, just published.

C Concerning Thermometers, in a Letter from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. and F. R. S. to Martin Folkes, Esq; Fr. R. S.

I T has been often complained of, that the theories we have of the air and weather, are so imperfect, and that an unfinished one, of the Hon. Mr. Boyle, published since his death, should be the best we yet have; perhaps there is equal reason for complaint, that the thermometer first introduced into use in England by the same excellent philosopher, should be so little improved for more than half a century of years, and be made to serve a not much better purpose than that of amusement.

For some years past, several eminent E philosophers at home and abroad have applied themselves to bring this instrument to greater perfection, and to render it more useful; and among them the great Sir Isaac Newton did not think it unworthy his attention.

It seems now to be pretty generally agreed, that thermometers made with quicksilver are preferable to all others; that F extravagant fluid, as Mr. Boyle calls it, being most easily susceptible both of heat and cold, and, when well purified, not liable to be obstructed in its motion.

I had, by some years experience, found both the excellence of them, and the necessity of keeping them in the open shaded air, before I met with the learned and curious essays, medical and philosophical, of Dr. George Martine, in which he so much recommends their use; and it was no small satisfaction to me, to find that gentleman had proved, by experiments, that quicksilver both heats and cools faster than any

any liquor we know; faster, I am sure (says he), than water, oil, or even spirit of wine, and never freezes, by any degree of cold hitherto observed.

Might I be indulged the liberty, I would embrace this opportunity of inviting such gentlemen, as attend to this branch of natural philosophy, to consider what Dr. Martine has said to recommend the use of thermometers made with quicksilver, and to place them in an open air, guarded from the sun's rays.

There is another particular of great importance, which I fear we may rather wish than hope to see made a general practice, recommended by the same gentleman; that is, the constructing all thermometers with one scale. But if this may not be expected, certainly no thermometer should be made without adjusting two determinate and sufficiently distant points of heat and cold; such, for instance, as those of boiling water, and of water just beginning to freeze, and the intervening space divided into a convenient number of equal degrees. By this means we should be able to know what is meant by any specified degrees of heat or cold, and a comparison might be easily made of the state of the air in distant places, provided the instruments were accurately made.

Dr. Martine seems to think, that the degree of cold which causeth water to begin to freeze, is nearly equal in all places, whatever little variation there may be found in that degree of heat which causeth water to boil, at different times, from the different weight of the atmosphere: So that we may look upon these two points as sufficiently determinate.—He then subjoins an account of an observation he made of the sudden change of the temperature of the air, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1748.

The Case of a Clergyman's Lady, at Cottered near Baldock in Hertfordshire, who had a Stone under her Tongue; by William Freeman, Esq; F. R. S.

THIS substance, seemingly a concretion of stone or chalk, (now in the museum of the royal society) was voided in July 1748, from under the root of her tongue, just on the left side of the middle string among the blood-vessels. It was lodged in a cell formed by itself, the traces being left behind exactly tallying. It was voided without pain, or effusion of blood.

The patient began to feel in the part affected some uneasiness about 18 months before the discharge. The pain extended itself sometimes along the jaw almost to the ear; the glands being at times swelled, and a salt rheum flowing into the mouth.

December, 1750.

The swelling of the part gradually increased to about the size of a large nutmeg; and, being felt by the finger, was hard.

About a fortnight before the discharge, some white specks appeared; upon which it was supposed that matter was gathering; and being still hard, a common poultice of white bread and milk was applied, and then it presently dislodged itself, without any application, and left the patient ever since free from complaint.

Tho' we have inserted some Account of the Paintings that have been discovered in the Ruins of Herculaneum in Italy, in our Magazine for last Year, p. 227; yet as the following Description of these wonderful Pieces of Antiquity, is much fuller and more particular, we think proper to give it here, from the foresaid Number of the Philosophical Transactions.

Remarks on the principal Paintings found in the subterraneous City of Herculaneum, and at present in the Possession of the King of Naples; by ——— Blondeau, Esq; communicated by Tho. Stack, M. D. and F. R. S.

THE paintings found under-ground in Herculaneum near Portici, are all done on stucco in water-colours in fresco. They have been taken from the walls of an amphitheatre, a temple, and houses, and are in great variety, some exceeding fine, and well preserved. I divide them into two classes; the first of which contains the four following pictures.

The first is a large piece of 7 feet by 5, representing Theseus, after having killed the Minotaur. He is naked at full length, holding a club or knotted stick in his left hand by the small end: A young woman by his side, holding the said club a little higher with her right hand, and looking up wishfully at him: Three children of different ages; one kissing his right arm, which is extended; the second his left leg, which is a little raised; and the third grasping and kissing his left arm; all as it were wishing him joy, and caressing him after the victory; the Minotaur lying on his back dead at his feet, a human body with a bull's head and short horns. This piece has been a great deal larger. On the upper part is part of a naked arm with a trumpet.

The second is a noble piece of 10 feet by 7 intire, and seems to represent Reme triumphant; viz. a grand figure of a woman sitting, with a garland of flowers on her head, a majestick commanding countenance, a knotted club, exactly like that of Theseus, long and tapering, in her left hand, resting herself on her right elbow,

with her hand to her temple: A young fawn laughing over her shoulder, with a musical instrument of 12 pipes in his hand. At her side is a basket of fruit: Over-against her a naked figure of a man, robust and vigorous, with a beard; his back short, and to fight, his face turned to the left shoulder; a garland of flowers or laurels on his head, a quiver, a bow and arrows by his side; under his left arm something like part of a lion's skin, and one paw, but faintly expressed: A fine natural attitude; most exquisite proportion and drawing. A little higher, close by him, a genius or goddess of Fame, with wings, a garland on her head, a sprig like ears of corn in the left hand, and pointing with the right; and both she and the man looking to a young infant below (a most beautiful figure, and natural attitude) sucking a doe, finely drawn and spotted, which is licking the child's knee. Under their feet an eagle with his claw upon a globe, and a lion, both as large as life. Some reckon the man Hercules, and the woman Pomona: But Hercules, I think, did not use the quiver; and Pomona has no such majesty, nor any business with a club, which is longer and smaller than that of Hercules.

The third is a piece of 4 feet square, representing the Centaur Chiron, sitting, as it were, on his backside, and teaching his pupil Achilles, a young lad of about 12, to play upon the harp. Part of the horse is a very difficult forced attitude; the whole body being in view; left fore foot extended; great expression and attention both in Achilles and Chiron, who is putting his right hand round the boy, and playing, by the help of a small instrument, on the strings, which are ten in number. This is accounted a most masterly piece as ever was seen. Chiron has a mantle tied round his neck, made of the skin of some animal; and Achilles stands upright naked.

The fourth is a piece of 4 feet by 4, representing some very solemn and melancholy story of the Romans, and contains 7 figures, 3 men and 4 women. Perhaps the story of Virginia; when Appianus Claudius wanted to accuse her falsely, in order to gratify his lust. One man sitting in a pensive mood, his left elbow on his knee, and his hand up to his forehead: Another sitting over-against him, setting forth something in a paper, which he holds to the breast of the first: A young woman sitting on the right side of the first, a figure expressing great concern; her left hand affectionately about his shoulder: And another young woman standing with great attention and surprize by her: Behind both, the figure of a woman larger than the rest, with a quiver appearing above her

shoulder, as Diana: An elderly woman in a suppliant bending posture, with her finger at her chin, as if she were listening with great grief, and her face to the first figure. Also an old man, in much the same attitude, in great grief, as if weeping. Perhaps the family of Virginia listening to the accusation against her, and fearful lest she should be delivered over to the brutal lust of the consul: To avoid which, when no remedy was left, Virginius desired to speak with his daughter in private, and killed her.

These are the four capital pieces; and they are so extremely well executed, that Don Francesco de la Vega, a painter, whom the king of Naples sent for from Rome, as one of the best hands, to take draughts of these paintings, told me, that if Raphael was now alive, he would be glad to study the drawings, and perhaps take lessons from them. Nothing can be more just and correct: The muscles are most exactly and softly marked, every one in its own place, without any of that preternatural swelling, which is so much overdone in some of the best Italian masters, that all their men appear like Hercules. It is surprising how fresh all the colours of these pictures are, considering that they have been under ground above 1650 years; besides the years they stood, before they were covered by the eruption (of Vesuvius,) which cannot be exactly determined.

Theseus in the first, and the naked figures in the second piece, are a good deal upon the red colour; but the women and children are of as soft and mellow flesh colours as if painted in oil. The third and fourth are so highly finished, that you can scarcely discern whether they are done in water or oil colours. The last pleased me most; the composition is good; the attitudes natural, and of fine kinds; the different characters justly expressed; the drawing and drapery exquisite; and, tho' done in water, with only two or three colours at most, yet the light and shade are so artfully managed, that the figures are quite out of the surface. The connoisseurs prefer the third, or the Centaur.

We now come to those of the second class, which are as follow.

1. A piece of 4 feet by 3, supposed to be the Judgment of Paris. Three goddesses, with rays like circles of glory about their heads, which are very fine: The first sitting inclined; two standing naked; good drawing, and natural attitudes. A figure of a shepherd at a distance above them, with a crooked staff in his hand, a garland on his head, his right hand grasping something, which is not distinctly seen, as not being so much finished as the rest.

A piece of four feet square, representing Hercules, when a child, tearing the serpent in pieces with great vigour and fierceness in his eyes: An old man drawing a dagger, being startled at the danger, in order to kill the snake: A woman designed holding up her hands to heaven: An old woman holding a child in her arms, The whole natural and well drawn.—3. A piece of 4 feet by 3: An old man naked, sitting: A naked boy standing by his side, with a piece of a rod or twig in each hand: The old man is pointing with his finger, and teaching the boy something. Fine drawing, somewhat defaced.—4. A piece of 6 feet by 3: A half length of Jove with thunder in his hand: A little Cupid looking over his shoulder: A rainbow: An eagle: A bold old head: A figure like Venus coming from bathing, naked down to the thighs. Beautiful contour, great softness, and fine flesh colours; seems to have the privy parts of a man, an hermaphrodite.—5. A small piece, about 14 inches square: Two fine female heads, or half lengths; one with a book in her hand; great expression! Two Muses.—6. A piece of about 18 inches square; two figures of women like Graces; one naked to the middle, sitting; something like a quiver at her feet; another in a robe, standing, and leaning on her elbow: Good attitude; drawing and drapery very fine; colours faint.—7. and 8. Two pieces, of 3 feet square, of Egyptian sacrifices. First, the worshipping of an idol, which is placed above in the portico of a temple, appears bloody: Seven figures bending and suppliant in the act of adoration: An altar in the middle: Two birds, storks, stand one on each side: Many other figures faint.—Second, a priest sacrificing upon a flaming altar: A row of different figures on each side: Two in the middle in the act of preaching. Attitudes very just and natural, finely done, great solemnity or horror: When looked at near, seems mere daubing and unfinished: By virtuosi esteemed a great piece of antiquity, and of great study.—9. A half length of a man like a priest, with a small water-pot, pouring it into a basin, seen by the light of a lamp.—10. Orpheus and Venus lying together, kissing and caressing, chained by the legs: A servant holding a harp. Finely designed, but defaced.—11. An old man sitting, with a cup in one hand, a stick and garland in the other.—12. A half length of a young woman.—13. A piece of two and a half by two feet: Old Silenus holding in his arms Bacchus a child: A satyr: A Baccante: Mercury sitting below: A tyger and ass lying. Finely drawn, and naturally expressed.—14. A sleeping

nymph; a satyr lifting up her robe: Three by-standers, who seem to be very curious. A small piece.—15. and 16. Two small pieces of satyrs ravishing nymphs: Well drawn, and natural attitudes, but faint and defaced.—17. A piece of four feet and a half by one foot and a half: A figure of a Roman lady, almost full length, in attitude of great grief; her head a little inclined; her arms dropped down, and her fingers clasped; a sword, with the handle leaning in the hollow of her hand. Very just and natural expression, well finished.—18. The goddess Flora as descending from heaven. Fine contours: About two feet square.—19. A piece three feet square: A naked figure with a lance like a general: A woman sitting: A young man holding his horse: An old woman finely done, but defaced.—20. Orpheus with his harp, sitting on a rock by the sea-side: A child or sea-god riding on a dolphin, presenting him with a hook.—21. Ten small pieces of Roman ceremonies with many figures; some eating, dancing, making love; others tied like prisoners.—22. Eight small Cupids in different attitudes, and different paces. Very good.—23. A pheasant and other birds: Two small baskets, one tumbled down: A rabbit eating. Exquisitely done.—24. Two naked figures, with Cupid betwixt.—25. A figure in the attitude of a warrior, with a sword in his right hand, a buckler in his left, and a cup with some jewels at his feet.—26. A large piece of architecture, which, looked at near, seems rough and daubing, at a distance very good perspective. You see quite thro' two portico's, one above another, into a palace or church. Very curious architecture, colours very lively and fresh.—27. A landscape with houses, ruins, a theatre. Good architecture: Figures of pheasants, mules loaded, &c.—28. Another piece of architecture and perspective, very good:—A great many other figures of men and women, not easy to be described, because pretty much defaced: Also many fancies of birds, beasts, chariots drawn by different animals, children driving: All in small.—Little pieces of landscapes, and other ornaments for the walls of their houses, which were painted mostly of a yellowish colour; divided into squares or panels; with those pieces of painting in the panel, and a border round it. There is a very good piece of ornament or cornice, that was upon the picture of Theseus, of a very good taste, and finely finished.

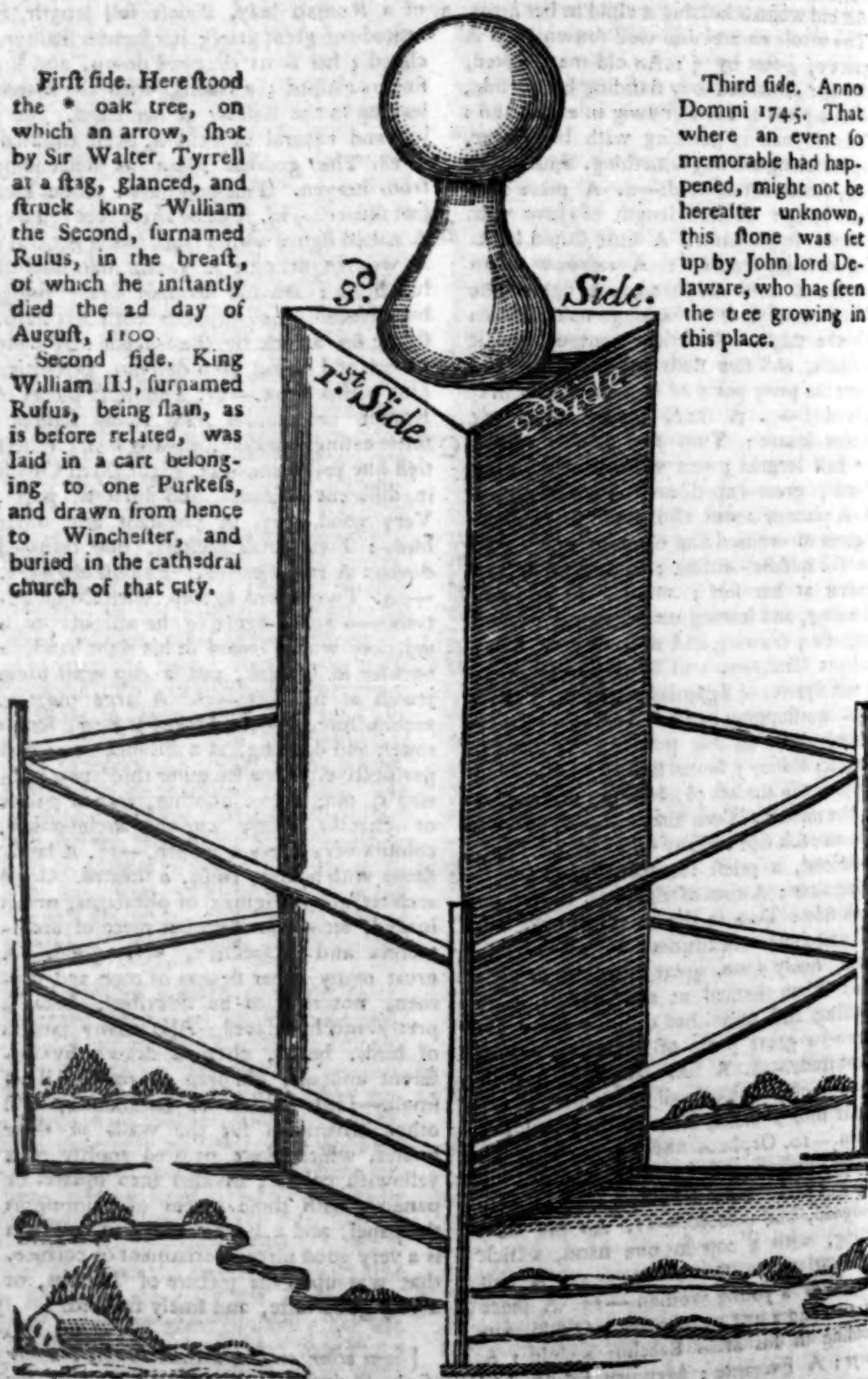
[Some other curious articles in this Number of the Transactions, we shall give in our Appendix.]

A REPRESENTATION of the Triangular MONUMENTAL STONE of WILLIAM RUFUS, (in the Parish of Minstead) in the New-Forest, Hampshire, * instead of the OAK which always produced Green Leaves at Christmas Tide, and was cut down about the Year 1737, or 1738.

First side. Here stood the * oak tree, on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag, glanced, and struck king William the Second, surnamed Rufus, in the breast, of which he instantly died the 2d day of August, 1100.

Second side. King William III, surnamed Rufus, being slain, as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city.

Third side. Anno Domini 1745. That where an event so memorable had happened, might not be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by John lord Delaware, who has seen the tree growing in this place.



Conclusion of the Abstract of Dr. Middleton's Vindication of his Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, &c. (See p. 483.)

The Doctor next considers the testimonies of the succeeding fathers, and as his antagonists not only allow, that he had enumerated all the extraordinary gifts claimed by them, but had added one which they never pretended to, viz. *that of expounding the scriptures*, he shews, that Irenæus reckons among the other extraordinary gifts, that of expounding the mysteries of God, and that by the mysteries of God, can be meant nothing else but the scriptures. Then he shews, that Gregory the wonder-worker, reckons this as one of the most excellent gifts of those primitive times; and poured out, in the largest measure, upon his master Origen. And he concludes this head with a vindication of what he had said of Justin Martyr's laying claim to this gift; because his antagonists had endeavoured to shew, that Justin meant nothing but the ordinary grace of God, common to all believers; upon which the Doctor says, they either do not know what they mean by the ordinary grace of God, or mean something that is neither natural, nor supernatural, but of a mixed kind between both, and partaking alike of each; because under this character, it may be of excellent use in theological controversies, where the disputants may make something or nothing of it, just as their argument may require; may advance it to supernatural, when their argument wants any help of that sort, or when it demands the contrary, may depress it to the state of a mere human faculty.

The Doctor then proceeds to examine the other miracles, beginning with that of *raising the dead*; and as in his Free Inquiry he had objected to this, that if it had been frequent, it would have been celebrated not only by the primitive fathers, but by all the historians or writers of those times, his antagonists answer, first, that it was not so frequent as he had represented, and next, that the heathen historians, if they had known and believed the facts, would not have recorded them, because it would have been an act of self-condemnation; and the christian historians would not be so particular as to name the persons so raised, for fear of exposing them to persecution. To the first the Doctor replies, that Irenæus attests this miracle to have been frequently performed on necessary occasions, by the fasting and joint supplication of the church of the place; from which words Mr. Dodwell, Dr. Dodwell's father, infers, that the instances of this

miracle were more numerous in this age, than in that even of the apostles. And to the second he replies, that the heathens of that age, both in Greece and Rome, were so remarkable for curiosity, love of truth, and a desire of knowledge, that they must have been fond of seeing any such extraordinary spectacle as a man raised from the dead, and would not only have recorded it, but would have been converted by it to christianity.

Upon this subject the Doctor likewise considers what had been said in answer to his objection relating to Autolycus an eminent heathen, who challenged his friend Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, to shew him but one who had been raised, and he would turn christian; yet Theophilus confesses, that he was not able to give him that satisfaction; to which Dr. Dodwell answered, that Autolycus did not desire to see one that had been raised, but to see one actually raised upon the spot, and in his presence, by Theophilus himself; for proof of which he gave a translation of what Theophilus wrote concerning this; but the Doctor shews that the translation is false, and that the words of Theophilus in their true sense are to be translated thus: "But farther; you deny that the dead are now raised; for you say, shew me but one, who has been raised from the dead, and by seeing him I will become a believer."

Upon the same subject likewise the Doctor examines a little further the dispute about the character of Papias bishop of Hierapolis, as delivered to us by Eusebius; he having said, that Eusebius represents him as a weak man, and a collector of fabulous stories, and his antagonists having denied this, he in his Vindication gives us an abstract of what Eusebius says with regard to Papias, as follows: "That he was a diligent collector of unwritten traditions, which he gathered chiefly from those elders, who had conversed with the apostles; especially from John, the Presbyter, and Aristion; and besides these, he relates some other wonderful things on the authority of tradition; particularly a story reported to him by the daughters of Philip, of a dead person, who had been raised to life; and another story of Justus, surnamed Barsabas, who happened to drink a cup of deadly poison, yet by the grace of God received no harm from it. After which he goes on to tell us, how Papias, from the same source of unwritten tradition, had recorded some strange parables and doctrines of our Lord, and several other fabulous tales, especially that of a corporeal and sensual Millennium, in which Christ was to reign with the saints upon this earth,

earth, for a thousand years after the general resurrection : Which he ascribes to the mistake and blunder of Papias, who grossly and literally interpreted, what the apostles had delivered in a typical and mystical sense. For Papias, says he, was of a *very shallow understanding, as is evident from his writings* ; yet the greatest part of the ecclesiastical writers or fathers, who succeeded him, were led by his authority into the same opinion, on account of the age of the man, as Irenæus in particular, as well as every other writer, who asserts the like doctrines."

The Doctor then endeavours to establish the character he had before given of Irenæus, upon whose single testimony the credit of this miracle stands, to wit, that he was of so credulous, superstitious and enthusiastical a turn of mind, as would dispose him to embrace and assert any fabulous tale, which tended, as he thought, in any manner, to advance the credit of the gospel, or to confute an heretick. And he adds, that tho' the advocates for this sather allow, that he has affirmed several facts, doctrines, and traditions, as delivered down to him directly from the apostles, which are absolutely false and groundless, yet they insist, that " His testimony is superior to all exception, and that the positive evidence of a witness, so pious and so sincerely devoted to the christian cause, must necessarily demand our belief in all cases, how extraordinary and incredible soever they may be in their own nature."

The last miracle the Doctor touches on in his Vindication is the gift of tongues, and here he observes, that this likewise stands upon the single testimony of Irenæus, and that since the publication of his Free Inquiry, the divines have changed their opinion as to the necessity of this miracle ; for before that time, and even in their answers to his introductory discourse, they had all affirmed it to be absolutely necessary to the propagation of the gospel, and without which no success could be expected ; and urged that necessity as a sure proof of its continuance after the days of the apostles, and consequently as a confutation of his general argument. But that they were now in a quite different tone, and treated it as of much less use, than any other miracle, which they assign as the very reason, why it was one of the first that God thought fit to recal ; for, say the two Doctors, his antagonists, when the apostles had made converts in many places, the natives of those places were able to carry on the design, and without any miracle were qualified to teach their own countrymen, in the several languages wherein they were born.

Thus, says the Doctor, we see, how readily they can dress up an hypothesis, and apply it presently as an allowed fact, to support the opinion which they are defending. But this, he says, is a mere imaginary scheme, without the least foundation in reason, history or experience ; which he afterwards shews at full length.

He then considers the argument he had before drawn from Irenæus himself, who, as Dr. Cave interprets his words, confesses, " That it was not the least part of his trouble, that he was forced to learn the language of the country, a rude and barbarous dialect, before he could do any good upon them." To this his antagonists answer, that Dr. Cave has made a mistake, and that Irenæus's words express only, " That he was for the most part employed in a barbarous language." But the Doctor vindicates Dr. Cave, and shews, both from reason and the true idiom of the Greek language, that his interpretation was right.

And he concludes his Vindication as follows. " And now after an impartial review and comparison of all, that has been alledged in this controversy, on the one side or the other, I have laid before the reader the genuine state of three miraculous gifts, the most important, and useful of any, which are claimed by the primitive church. It will be needless therefore to trouble myself with the examination of any more of them ; since the rest, as our Doctors themselves will allow, must follow the fate of these three, and all of them stand or fall together ; as being all built upon the same foundation, and supported by the same evidence. But in the article of healing the sick, since Dr. Dodwell seems to lay a singular stress on one particular miracle, and the clear attestation which is given to it by Tertullian, I shall just add a word or two, which may help to illustrate the true nature of it *."

A celebrated Piece has been lately published, entitled, the OECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE ; said to be Translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an antient Bramin. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered. In a Letter from an English Gentleman, now residing in China, to the Earl of ——. Fame, which does not always speak Truth, has ascribed this Treatise to the E—— of Ch——d ; but however that be, it is written very much in the sublime Eastern Strain of the Book of Job, the Psalms, the Prophets, and the Works of Solomon ; tho' nothing can be supposed to come up to those divine Originals. We shall select a few Articles, by which our Readers may judge of the rest ; but cannot omit the

* The Doctor died before he could do this.

the Introduction, which is a grand and solemn Address to the Human Race in general, as follows.

BOW down your heads unto the dust, O ye inhabitants of earth! be silent, and receive, with reverence, instruction from on high.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, where-
soever the wind doth blow, wheresoever
there is an ear to hear, and a mind to con-
ceive; there let the precepts of life be
made known, let the maxims of truth be
honoured and obeyed.

All things proceed from God; his power
is unbounded, his wisdom is from eternity,
and his goodness endureth for ever.

He sitteth on his throne in the center,
and the breath of his mouth giveth life to
the world.

He toucheth the stars with his finger,
and they run their course rejoicing.

On the wings of the wind he walketh
abroad, and performeth his will thro' all
the regions of unlimited space.

Order, and grace, and beauty, spring
from his hand.

The voice of wisdom speaketh in all
his works, but the human understanding
comprehendeth it not.

The shadow of knowledge passeth over
the mind of man as a dream; he seeth
as in the dark; he reasoneth, and is de-
ceived.

But the wisdom of God is as the light of
heaven; he reasoneth not; his mind is the
fountain of truth.

Justice and mercy wait before his throne;
benevolence and love enlighten his counte-
nance for ever.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory?
Who in power shall contend with the Al-
mighty? Hath he any equal in wisdom?
Can any in goodness be compared unto
him?

He it is, O man, who hath created
thee; thy station on earth is fixed by his
appointment; the powers of thy mind
are the gifts of his goodness, the wonders
of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious;
and he that obeyeth shall establish his soul
in peace.

Consideration.] Commune with thyself,
O man, and consider wherefore thou wert
made.

Contemplate thy powers, contemplate
thy wants and thy connections; so shalt
thou discover the duties of life, and be
directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to speak or to act, before thou
hast weighed thy words, and examined the
tendency of every step thou shalt take;
so shall disgrace fly far from thee, and in
thy house shall shame be a stranger; re-

pentance shall not visit thee, nor sorrow
dwell upon thy cheek.

The thoughtless man bridlcth not his
tongue; he speaketh at random, and is
entangled in the foolishness of his own
words.

As one that runneth in haste, and leapeth
over a fence, may fall into a pit on the
other side, which he doth not see; so is
the man that plungeth suddenly into any
action, before he hath considered the con-
sequences thereof.

Hearken therefore unto the voice of
consideration; her words are the words of
wisdom, and her paths shall lead thee to
safety and truth.

Application.] Since the days that are
past are gone for ever, and those that are
to come, may not come to thee; it be-
hoveth thee, O man, to employ the pre-
sent time, without regretting the loss of
that which is past, or too much depending
on that which is to come.

This instant is thine, the next is in the
womb of futurity, and thou knowest not
what it may bring forth.

Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it
quickly; defer not till the evening what
the morning may accomplish.

Idleness is the parent of want and of
pain; but the labour of virtue bringeth
forth pleasure.

The hand of diligence defeateth want;
prosperity and success are the industrious
man's attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired wealth,
that hath risen to power, that hath clothed
himself with honour, that is spoken of in
the city with praise, and that standeth be-
fore the king in counsel? Even he that hath
shut out idleness from his house; and hath
said, Sloth, thou art mine enemy.

He rises up early, and lieth down late;
he exerciseth his mind with contemplation,
and his body with action, and preserveth
the health of both.

The slothful man is a burthen to him-
self, his hours hang heavy on his head;
he loitereth about, and knoweth not what
he would do.

His days pass away like the shadow of
a cloud, and he leaveth behind him no
mark for remembrance.

His body is diseased for want of exercise;
he wisheth for action, but hath not power
to move; his mind is in darkness, his
thoughts are confused; he longeth for
knowledge, but hath no application. He
would eat of the almond, but hateth the
trouble of breaking its shell.

His house is in disorder, his servants
are wasteful and riotous, and he runneth
on towards ruin; he seeth it with his eyes,
he heareth it with his ears, he shaketh
his

his head, and wisheth, but hath no resolution; till ruin cometh upon him like a whirlwind, and shame and repentance descend with him to the grave.

Contentment.] Forget not, O man, that thy station on earth is appointed by the wisdom of the Eternal; who knoweth thy heart, who seeth the vanity of all thy wishes, and who often in mercy denieth thy requests.

Yet for all reasonable desires, for all honest endeavours, his benevolence hath established in the nature of things, a probability of success.

The uneasiness thou feelest, the misfortunes thou bewailest, behold the root from whence they spring, even thine own folly, thine own pride, thine own distempered fancy.

Murmur not therefore at the dispensation of God, but correct thine own heart: neither say within thyself, if I had wealth, or power, or leisure, I should be happy; for know, they all of them bring to their several possessors, their peculiar inconveniences.

The poor man seeth not the vexations and anxieties of the rich, he feeleth not the difficulties and perplexities of power, neither knoweth he the wearisomeness of leisure; and therefore it is that he repineth at his own lot.

But envy not the appearance of happiness in any man, for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

To be satisfied with a little is the greatest wisdom; and he that encreaseth his riches encreaseth his cares: But a contented mind is a hidden treasure, and trouble findeth it not.

Yet, if thou sufferest not the allurements of fortune to rob thee of justice, or temperance, or charity, or modesty, even riches themselves shall not make thee unhappy.

But hence shalt thou learn, that the cup of felicity, pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man.

Virtue is the race which God hath set him to run, and happiness the goal; which none can arrive at till he hath finished his course, and receiveth his crown in the mansions of eternity.

Temperance.] The nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side the grave, is to enjoy from heaven understanding, and health.

These blessings if thou possessest, and wouldst preserve to old age; avoid the allurements of voluptuousness, and fly from her temptations.

When she spreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the cup, when she smileth upon thee, and

persuadeth thee to be joyful and happy; then is the hour of danger, and let reason stand firmly on her guard:

For if thou hearkenest unto the words of her adversary, thou art deceived and betrayed.

The joy which she promiseth changeth to madness, and her enjoyments lead on to diseases and death.

Look round her board, cast thine eyes upon her guests; and observe those who have been allured by her smiles, who have listened to her temptations.

Are they not meagre? Are they not sickly? Are they not spiritless?

Their short hours of jollity and riot are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection; she hath debauched and palled their appetites, that they have now no relish for her nicest dainties: Her votaries are become her victims; the just and natural consequence which God hath ordained in the constitution of things, for the punishment of those who abuse his gifts.

But who is she that with graceful steps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain?

The rose blusheth on her cheeks, the sweetness of the morning breatheth from her lips; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkleth in her eyes, and from the chearfulness of her heart she singeth as she walks.

Her name is health; she is the daughter of exercise, who begot her on temperance; their sons inhabit the mountains that stretch over the northern regions of San Ton Hoë.

They are brave, active, and lively; and partake of all the beauties, and virtues of their sister.

Vigour stringeth their nerves, strength dwelleth in their bones, and labour is their delight all the day long.

The employments of their father excite their appetites, and the repasts of their mother refresh them.

To combat the passions is their delight, to conquer evil habits their glory.

Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure; their repose is short, but sound and undisturbed.

Their blood is pure, their minds serene, and the physician findeth not the way to their habitations.

But safety dwelleth not with the sons of men; neither is security found within their gates.

Behold them exposed to new dangers from without, while a traitor within lurketh to betray them.

Their health, their strength, their beauty and activity have raised desire in the bosom of lascivious love.

She standeth in her bower, she courteth their regard, she spreadeth her temptations.

Her limbs are soft and delicate, her attire is loose and inviting; wantonness speaketh in her eyes, and on her bosom sits temptation: She beckoneth them with her finger, she wooeth them with her looks, and by the smoothness of her tongue she endeavoureth to deceive.

Ah! fly from her allurements, stop thy ears to her enchanting words: If thou meetest the languishing of her eyes, if thou hearest the softness of her voice, if she casteth her arms about thee, she bindeth thee in chains for ever.

Shame followeth, and disease, and want, and care, and repentance.

Enfeebled by dalliance, with luxury pampered, and softened by sloth, strength shall forsake thy limbs, and health thy constitution: Thy days shall be few, and those inglorious; thy griefs shall be many, yet meet with no compassion.

Hope and Fear.] The promises of hope are sweeter than roses in the bud, and far more flattering to expectation: But the threatnings of fear are a terror to the heart.

Nevertheless, let not hope allure, nor fear deter thee from doing that which is right; so shalt thou be prepared to meet all events with an equal mind.

The terrors even of death are no terrors to the good: He that committeth no evil hath nothing to fear.

In all thy undertakings let a reasonable assurance animate thy endeavours; if thou despairst of success, thou shalt not succeed.

Terrify not thy soul with vain fears, neither let thy heart sink within thee from the phantoms of imagination.

From fear proceedeth misfortune; but he that hopeth helpeth himself.

As the ostrich when pursued hideth his head, but forgetteth his body; so the fears of a coward expose him to danger.

If thou believest a thing impossible, thy despondency shall make it so; but he that persevereth shall overcome all difficulties.

A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool; but he that is wise pursueth it not.

In all thy desires let reason go along with thee, and fix not thy hopes beyond the bounds of probability: So shall success attend thy undertakings, thy heart shall not be vexed with disappointments.

Sincerity.] O thou who art enamoured with the beauties of truth, and hast fixed thy heart on the simplicity of her charms; hold fast thy fidelity unto her, and forsake her not; the constancy of thy virtue shall crown thee with honour.

The tongue of the sincere is rooted in
December, 1750.

his heart; hypocrisy and deceit have no place in his words.

He blusheth at falsehood, and is confounded; but in speaking the truth he hath a steady eye.

He supporteth as a man the dignity of his character; to the arts of hypocrisy he scorneth to stoop.

He is consistent with himself, he is never embarrassed: He hath courage enough for truth, but to lye he is afraid.

He is far above the meanness of dissimulation; the words of his mouth are the thoughts of his heart:

Yet with prudence and caution he openeth his lips; he studieth what is right, and speaketh with discretion.

He adviseth with friendship; he reproveth with freedom; and whatsoever he promiseth shall surely be performed.

But the heart of the hypocrite is hid in his breast; he masketh his words in the semblance of truth, while the business of his life is only to deceive.

He laugheth in sorrow, he weepeth in joy; and the words of his mouth have no interpretation.

He worketh in the dark as a mole, and fancieth he is safe; but he blundereth into light, and is betrayed and exposed with his dirt on his head.

He passeth his days in perpetual constraint; his tongue and his heart are for ever at variance.

He laboureth for the character of a righteous man; and huggeth himself in the thoughts of his cunning.

O fool, fool! the pains which thou takest to hide what thou art, are more than would make thee what thou would'st seem: And the children of wisdom shall mock at thy cunning; when, in the midst of security, thy disguise is stripped off, and the finger of derision shall point thee to scorn.

From the Rambler, Dec. 4.

Story of Melissa: Or, Change of Fortune brings Change in Lovers and Friends.

S I R,

I WAS born to a large fortune, and bred to the knowledge of those arts which are supposed to accomplish the mind, or adorn the person of a woman. To these attainments, which custom and education almost forced upon me, I added some voluntary acquisitions by the use of books, and the conversation of that species of men, whom the ladies generally mention with horror and aversion by the name of scholars, but whom I have found, for the most part, a harmless and inoffensive order of beings, not so much wiser than ourselves,

selves, but that they may receive as well as communicative knowledge, and more inclined to degrade their own character by cowardly submission, than to overbear or oppress us with their learning or their wit.

From these men, however, if they are by kind treatment encouraged to talk, something may be gained, which embellished with elegance, and softened by modesty, will always add dignity and value to female conversation; and from my acquaintance with the bookish part of the world I derived many principles of judgment and maxims of knowledge, by which I was enabled to excel all my competitors, and draw upon myself the general regard in every place of concourse or pleasure. My opinion was the great rule of approbation; my remarks were remembered by those who desired the second degree of fame; my mien was studied, my dress was imitated, my letters were handed from one family to another, and read by those who copied them as sent to themselves; my visits were solicited as honours, and multitudes boasted of an intimacy with Melissa, who had only seen me by accident, and whose familiarity had never proceeded beyond the exchange of a compliment, or return of a courtesy.

I shall make no scruple of confessing, that I was pleased with this universal veneration, because I always considered it as paid to my intrinsic qualities and inseparable merit, and very easily persuaded myself, that fortune had no part in my superiority. When I looked upon my glass, I saw youth and beauty, and health, that might give me reason to hope their continuance: When I examined my mind, I found some strength of judgment, and fertility of fancy; and was told, that every action was grace, and that every accent was persuasion.

In this manner my life passed like a continual triumph amidst acclamations, and envy, and courtship, and caresses: To please Melissa was the general ambition, and every stratagem of artful flattery was practised upon me. To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove, at least, our general power, and shew that our favour is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood. But, perhaps, the flatterer is not often detected, for an honest mind is not apt to suspect, and no one exerts the powers of discernment with much vigour when self-love favours the deceit.

The number of adorers, and the perpetual distraction of my thoughts by new schemes of pleasure, prevented me from

listening to any of those who croud in multitudes to give girls advice, and kept me unmarried and unengaged to my 27th year, when, while I was towering in all the pride of uncontested excellency, with a face yet little impaired, and a mind hourly improving, the failure of a fund, in which my money was placed, reduced me to a frugal competency, which allowed little beyond neatness and independence.

I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow, or pusillanimity of dejection. Indeed I did not know how much I had lost, for, having always heard and thought more of my wit and beauty, than of my fortune, it did not suddenly enter my imagination, that Melissa could sink beneath her established rank, while her form and her mind continued the same; that she could cease to raise admiration but by ceasing to deserve it, or feel any stroke but from the hand of time.

It was in my power to have concealed the loss, and to have married, by continuing the same appearance, with all the credit of my original fortune; but I was not so far sunk in my own esteem, as to submit to the baseness of fraud, or to desire any other recommendation than sense and virtue. I therefore dismissed my equipage, sold those ornaments which were become unsuitable to my new condition, and appeared among those with whom I used to converse, with less glitter, but with equal spirit.

I found myself received at every visit, with an appearance of sorrow beyond what is naturally felt for calamities in which we have no part, and was entertained with condolence and consolation so long continued, and so frequently repeated, that my friends plainly consulted rather their own gratification, than my relief. Some from that time refused my acquaintance, and forebore, without any provocation, to repay my visits; some visited me, but after a longer interval than usual, and every return was still with more delay; nor did any of my female acquaintance fail to introduce the mention of my misfortunes, to compare my present and former condition, to tell me how much it must trouble me to want the splendor which I became so well, to look at pleasures, which I had formerly enjoyed, and to sink to a level with those by whom I had always been considered as moving in a higher sphere, and been approached with reverence and submission, which, as they insinuated, I was no longer to expect.

Observations like these, are commonly made only as covert insults, and serve to give vent to the statulence of pride, but they

they are now and then imprudently uttered by honesty and benevolence, and inflict pain where kindness is intended; I will, therefore, so far maintain my antiquated claim to politeness, as that I will venture to advance this rule, that no one ought to remind another of any misfortune of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating. No one has a right to excite thoughts which necessarily give pain whenever they return, which perhaps might not revive but by absurd and unseasonable compassion.

My endless train of lovers immediately withdrew, without raising any emotions. The greater part had indeed always professed to court, as it is termed, upon the square, had enquired my fortune, and offered settlements; and these had undoubtedly a right to retire without censure, since they had openly treated for money, as necessary to their happiness; and who can tell how little they wanted any other portion? I have always thought the clamours of women unreasonable, when they find that they who followed them upon the supposition of a greater fortune, reject them when they are discovered to have less. I have never known any lady, who did not think wealth a title to some stipulations in her favour; and surely what is claimed by the possession of money is justly forfeited by its loss. She that has once demanded a settlement has allowed the importance of fortune; and when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

My lovers were not all contented with silent desertion. Some of them revenged the neglect which they had born by wanton and superfluous insults, and endeavoured to mortify me by paying in my presence those civilities to other ladies, which were once devoted only to me. But, as it had been my rule to treat men according to the rank of their intellect, I had never suffered any one to waste his life in suspense, who could have employed it to better purpose; and therefore I had no enemies but coxcombs, whose resentment and respect were equally below my consideration.

The only pain which I have felt from degradation, is the loss of that influence which I had always exerted on the side of virtue, in the defence of innocence, and the assertion of truth, I now found my opinions slighted, my sentiments criticised, and my arguments opposed by those that used to listen to me without reply, and struggle to be first in expressing their conviction. The female disputants have wholly thrown off my authority, and if I endeavour to enforce my reasons by an

appeal to the scholars that happen to be present, the wretches are certain to pay their court by sacrificing me and my system to a finer gown, and I am every hour insulted with contradictions from cowards, who could never find till lately that Melissa was liable to error.

A There are two persons only whom I cannot charge with having changed their conduct with my change of fortune. One is an old curate that has passed his life in the duties of his profession with great reputation for his knowledge and piety; the other is a lieutenant of dragoons. The parson made no difficulty in the height of my elevation to check me when I was pert, and inform me when I blundered; and if there is any alteration, he is now more timorous lest his freedom should be thought rudeness. The soldier never paid me any particular addresses, but very rigidly observed all the rules of politeness, which he is now so far from relaxing, that whenever he serves the tea, he obstinately carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the whole table.

C This, Mr. Rambler, is to see the world. It is impossible for those that have only known affluence and prosperity, to judge rightly of themselves or others. The rich and the powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only discover in what estimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears.

I am, &c.

MELISSA.

From the Rambler, Dec. 11.

This Paper, after treating in general of the common Complaint of the Neglect of Men of Genius, Wit and Learning, and the small Encouragement given to such Writers, concludes thus:

E BUT of many, that have dared to boast of neglected merits, to value themselves by their own estimation, and challenge their age or country for cruelty or folly, it cannot be alledged that they have endeavoured to increase the wisdom or virtue of their readers. They have often been at once profligate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions; have not only forsaken the paths of virtue, but have attempted to lure others after them, by smoothing the road of perdition, covering with flowers the thorns of guilt, and teaching temptation sweeter notes, softer blandishments, and stronger allurements.

F It has been apparently the settled purpose of many writers, whose powers, industry, and acquisitions place them high

in the ranks of literature, to set fashion on the side of wickedness; to recommend debauchery, and lewdness, by associating them with those qualities, which are most likely to dazzle the discernment, and attract the affections; and to show innocence and goodness with such attendant weaknesses and follies, as necessarily expose them to contempt and derision.

Such men naturally found intimates and companions among the corrupt, the thoughtless, and the intemperate; passed their lives among the gay levities of sportive idleness, or the warm professions of drunken friendship; and fed their hopes with the promises of wretches, whom themselves had taught to scoff at truth. But when fools had laughed away their sprightliness, and the languors of debauchery could no longer be relieved, they saw their favourers hourly drop away, and wondered and stormed to find themselves abandoned. Whether their companions persisted in wickedness, or returned to virtue, they were equally without assistance; for debauchery is selfish and negligent, and from virtue the virtuous only can expect regard.

It is said by Florus of Catiline, who died in the midst of slaughtered enemies, that his death had been illustrious, had it been suffered for his country. Of the wits, who have languished away life under the pressures of poverty, in the restlessness of suspense; who have been caressed and rejected, flattered and despised, as they were of more or less use to those who stiled themselves their patrons; it might be observed, that their miseries would enforce compassion, had they been brought upon them by honesty and religion.

The wickedness of a profane or libidinous writer is much more atrocious and detestable than that of the hot libertine, or drunken ravisher; not only as it extends its effects wider, as a pestilence that taints the air is more destructive than poison infused in a draught, but as it is committed with cool deliberation. By the instantaneous violence of desires or appetites, a good man may sometimes be surprised before reflection can come to his rescue, and when they have strengthened their influence by habit they are not easily repelled; but for the frigid villainy of studious lewdness, for the calm and meditated malignity of laboured impiety, what plea can be invented? Or what punishment can equal the crime of him, who retires to solitudes for the refinement of debauchery, and tortures his fancy, and ransacks his memory, only that he may leave the world less virtuous than he found it, that he may

interrupt the hopes of the rising generation, and spread snares for the soul with more dexterity?

What were their motives, or what their excuses, is below the dignity of reason to examine. If they had extinguished in themselves the distinction of right and wrong, and were insensible of the mischief which they were promoting, they were to be hunted down by general hatred; if they were influenced by the corruption of their patrons or their readers, and sacrificed their own convictions to vanity or interest, they were at least to be abhorred with more acrimony than he that robs by profession, or murders for pay; since they committed greater crimes upon equal temptations.

Of him, to whom much is given, much shall be required. Those, to whom God has granted superior faculties, and more extensive capacities, quickness of intuition, and accuracy of distinction, will certainly be regarded as culpable in the eye of the Supreme Wisdom, for defects and deviations which, in souls less exalted and enlightened, may be guiltless. But, surely, none can think without horror on that man's condition, who has been more wicked in proportion as he has had more means of excelling in virtue, and used the light imparted from heaven only to embellish folly, and give lustre to his crimes.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THO' I have not yet much time to spare, yet that Mr. Worldlywit* may not think I have taken his advice, I have prepared, and herewith send you another dissertation, which you may give a place to in your Collection, when you think fit.

I am, &c.

The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. V.

That Dominion does not follow Property but the Sword, with a Proposal for restoring a Warlike Spirit and Military Discipline to the People in general.

IN my former † I have shewn, that over a selfish and cowardly people it is impossible to preserve a free government, and in my last ‡, I proposed a method for propagating a true publick spirit among the people in general; therefore I shall in this humbly propose a regulation for restoring a warlike spirit and military discipline to the people of this island. I say, restoring.

* See before, p. 129. † See London Magazine for last year, p. 206, 605, and for this year, p. 18. ‡ See before, p. 29.

restoring, for I am sorry to say, that I have many reasons for concluding, that it is at present at a very low ebb. Some I have already given, but the most convincing may be drawn from the behaviour of the people during the late rebellion; for a proof of which I need not enter into the question, whether a majority of the people be for or against our present government. If a great majority were for its support, which, I hope, was the case, how can we answer for a handful of rebels marching from the north of Scotland to the heart of England, without any opposition, but what they met with from the regular troops? It was not so in former times; no, not even in the days of queen Elizabeth; for when the rebellion broke out against her in the north, she had in a few weeks armies raised in her favour; and when she was threatened with a Spanish invasion, the people readily flew to arms in defence of their country; but the late despicable army of rebels marched unmolested, almost from one end of the island to the other, tho' in the counties they passed through, either in England or Scotland, there were men enough to have crushed them to atoms, had they assembled with bludgeons only in their hands.

Again, suppose, for argument's sake, that a majority of the people were against the government, and well wishers to the rebels, how can we answer for their having made so long a march without being joined by many thousands? We know how ready the people of Scotland formerly were to fly to arms, even against their sovereign, when he gave them any cause of discontent; and we have several examples of the same readiness in the people of England. Henry IV. then duke of Hereford, had but about 80 men, in all, with him, when he landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, and set up his standard against the government; yet such a warlike spirit, such a contempt of death, or even forfeiture, prevailed among our nobility and gentry at that time, when an occasion offered for recovering their liberties, and revenging themselves of the enemies of their country, that in a few days Henry found himself at the head of 60,000 men. In the bloody dispute between the two houses of York and Lancaster, the people were always ready to take arms in support of the cause they had embraced; and Henry VII. then earl of Richmond, who put an end to that dispute, had with him, when he landed at Milford-haven, but 2000 French, the most wretched troops, as Philip de Comines says, that he ever saw; for it has always been the politick of France, with respect to Britain and Germany, to

lend their aid for stirring up an intestine war, but never to let that aid be such as may secure victory to their friends, or put a speedy end to the war. However, they were upon this occasion mistaken; for before Henry had marched far into the country, he got together such an army of natives, mostly Welch, as enabled him to defeat Richard, in the famous battle of Bosworth in Leicestershire.

Therefore, whether we suppose that a majority of the people were for the government, or that a majority were against it, we must, from their behaviour during the late rebellion, conclude, that the warlike spirit which fired the breasts of their ancestors, and made this nation so formidable to France, and so famous all over the known world, is now quite extinguished. How this fatal change has been effected, is worth inquiring. Several causes may be assigned, but the chief, I believe, proceeds from that love of money and trifling amusements, which, with respect to all our noble and great families, has succeeded to that love of power and martial glory, which in antient times was the ruling passion of all the men of great fortune in this island. In those days almost all our nobility and chief gentry lived like princes at their seats in the country; and every such seat was a sort of academy for all the young gentlemen, and a constant supply for all the poor, in the neighbourhood. They had their riding houses and riding masters, their fencing masters, and all other masters proper for instructing men in the arts and exercises of war, as well as the accomplishments of a gentleman. Their halls had often hundreds at dinner, and the offals were a sure support for the poor. No sawing or p-m-ping footman could then expect to become an upper servant in a great family; for such posts were never given to any but the younger sons of gentlemen of small estates in the neighbourhood; and as none but gentlemen were admitted into such posts, that of being in the retinue of a nobleman was no disgrace to any gentleman.

The nobility and rich gentry of those days did not fawn and cringe at court, for the sake of making a footman an exciseman, or a favourite servant a little clerk in a publick office. No,—when any man had served them faithfully, or had signalized himself as a soldier under their command, they gave him a farm at an easy rent, large or small, according to his rank; and thus most of their tenants, from interest as well as gratitude, were attached to the family, and ready to venture their lives in its service, especially when by so doing, they thought, that they were going to

to fight for the cause of their country. This the landlord knew, this he expected, and as he loved power more than money, he took care to have all his tenants and other dependants not only provided with arms, but bred to all sorts of military discipline, and possessed with a fondness for martial glory. To this they were incited, not only by the praises and rewards, but by the example of their truly noble landlord; and as most of the gentlemen of small estates in the neighbourhood either had, or were in hopes of having their younger children provided for in the family, and were often sharers in its hospitality, they were almost as much attached to it as the tenants or farmers.

These laudable customs still prevail in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland; but in all other parts of the island, the love of money is become the predominant passion. Every landlord now squeezes his tenants up to the highest rent they can possibly pay; the oldest, the most kindly tenant in the estate, would be turned out, if another could be found, that would promise 20s. a year more rent; and if a tenant wants any favour, it is not generally from his lord, but from his lord's steward that he must look for it; for as to his lord, he never perhaps saw or spoke with him in his life.

In these our days, our lords and rich men live mostly in or about London; instead of living in a princely manner, and keeping a hospitable table at their seats in the country, their servants here at London are all at board wages, and my lord and my lady, with their children about them, and a chaplain to flatter them, dine upon a few expensive little kickshaws, which an old English baron would have been ashamed to see at his table. Instead of amusing themselves with the military exercises and manly diversions of our forefathers, our lords are lounging away at White's the small part of day-light they enjoy, and playing away to some sharper the ancient feat of the family, at picket or at push-pin; and our ladies, from the hour of the afternoon they get out of bed, to the hour of the morning they return thither, go a continual round, from the toilet to the table, from the table to the playhouse or opera, and from thence to a rout or assembly, till six or seven o'clock in the morning.

As French footmen or valets, or such like cattle, are now the head and governing servants in all great families, no gentleman of any spirit will enter into their service; and if any gentleman of a small estate applies to a lord or member of parliament, to get some little place in the government's service for a younger son, he may perhaps

succeed, after his lordship, or his honour, has provided for all his favourite servants, even down to his postilion; for the footman or valet of a lord, or member, now stands a better chance of being thus provided for, than the best qualified poor gentleman in the kingdom.

What is the consequence? Do they by this means gain dependents upon them or their families? Can they expect gratitude from such sycophants? No such thing; for the moment they are thus provided for, they attach themselves to the minister for the time being, or to the chief man in the office they belong to; and soon treat their benefactor with contempt, if he happens by any turn to lose his interest at court. Yet we know, that some lords, as well as rich commoners, have sacrificed their honour, their character, and their family interest, merely for the sake of being able to provide for such wretches in the government's service; and that, tho' they might easily have spared to have given them a sufficient provision for life out of their own estates.

[This Dissertation will be concluded in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following epistle was written by a girl at Deal, to her sweet-heart, a sailor, on board a man of war in the Downs. The simplicity of her expression gave me some diversion on the first reading; on the second I could not help comparing her sentiments with those of Ovid's Heroines, and found them much the same, when the latter were stript of the polite dress which their courtly secretary has given them. The lieutenant of the ship, who communicated it, found it on board twisted up with tobacco in it; by which it should seem, that our seafaring spark had as little regard for his mistress, after enjoyment, as if he had been of a more illustrious rank.

Lovin der Charls

THIS with mi kind lov to yow, is to tel yow after all our sport and fon I am lik to pay fort; for i am with child, and wereof my sifter Nan knos it, and cals me hore and bech and is redy to ter mi sol owt; and curs Jack Seny kices her evry tim he cums ashor, and the faci dog wold hav lade with me to, but i wold not let him, for i will be alwas honest to yow. therfor der Charls cum ashor, and let us be marred to safe mi vartu: and if yow have no moni i wil paun mi

new

new stais, and sel mi to new smocks yow gav me, and that wil pay the parson, and find us a dinner, and pray der der Charls, cum aſhor; and, der Charls, dont be frad for want of a ring, for i hav stol our Nans, and the naſty tod ſhal never hav it mor; for ſhe tels about, that i am goin to hav a baſterd: and god bles yowr levin ſol cum a ſhor, for i longs to be mared acordin to yowr promis, ſtil i wil be yowr der vartus wiſe tel deth.

Feby. 7. 1734.

Sarah Hartrop.

Pray dont let yowr meſmat Jack ſe this, if yow do, hel tel owr Nan, and ſhel ter mi hart owt then, for ſhe is a divil at me now.

The following Lines were ſent us with this Letter, which we ſuppoſe were deſigned as a Parallel.

DEAR object of my love, whoſe manly charms With bliſs ecſtatick fill'd my circling arms! That bliſs is paſt; and nought for me remains,

But dire reproach, and never pity'd pains. For (nature baffling ev'ry art I try'd) My ſiſter has my growing ſhame deſcry'd: E'en ſhe aſſails me with opprobrious name, When the prude's conſcious ſhe deſerves the ſame:

Her looſe aſſociate, ſated from her flies, And vainly to ſeduce my virtue tries. True as a wife, I only want the name; O haſte and wed me, and preſerve my ſame.

Unlike moſt modern matches ours ſhall be, } [free; From ſettlements, the lawyers ſetters, } I'll quit my all and be content with thee.

Then haſte away, and ſtrike detraction dead; } [bed: The nuptial feaſt awaits you, and the Nor fear the band that will endure for life, With me your loving and your faithful wife.

POSTSCRIPT.

THEſe earneſt dictates of my anxious heart, I beg you will not to your friend impart; For oft beneath fair friendſhip's ſpecious ſhow The traitor lurks, the undermining ſee.

OF CONTENTMENT *in* PROSPERITY.

THERE are very few queſtions which have more puzzled philoſophers, than one in particular relating to the regimen of ourſelves in proſperity and adverſity. The conteſt was never finally determined, whether it was the greater bravery to moderate

ourſelves in plenty, or to bear up with conſtancy under the preſſure of want. The diſpute, I think, is not very material; but the neceſſity of contentment appears manifeſtly from both ſides, in order to enjoy any felicity in either condition.

A Murmuring and complaint generally proceed from the difference of mens ſituation in life. The ſordid are apprehenſive they ſhall never have enough; and the profuſe want more to animate their extravagance. They who have but ſmall fortunes cannot reliſh the ſcantineſs of moderation; grandeur and gaiety do not always ſit eaſy on the wealthy, and the neceſſitous are diſſatisfied that they are expoſed to the ſeverity of *nothing*.

A ſtrange variety of paſſions thus daily diſtract the human mind, and for want of knowing how to be eaſy, too many make themſelves miſerable. But all theſe repinings are in reality criminal: Man is properly his own tormenter; he diſquiets himſelf in vain, and by neglecting the obſervation of one eaſy virtue, he never taſtes the fruit of genuine contentment.— To regulate our deſires, and limit our pleaſures, is what I mean by contentment in a plentiful condition. A ſtate which requires great circumſpection to keep the paſſions from running into exceſs!

D Proſperity is a trying and dangerous ſtate, in which, as we exerciſe our judgment, we ſhall diſplay either the greateſt folly, or the moſt exemplary wiſdom. Good fortune is apt to delude us with its ſmiles, and ſtrangle us in its embraces. It unbends the mind, and ſlackens the powers of it; and, by a fraudulent gratification of ſenſe, it inſenſibly ſteals away the uſe of our reaſon. Many have ſtood inflexible under the ſhock of poverty, who have afterwards ſell a ſacrifice in a plentiful fortune.

E Flattery frequently prevails, when blows are ineffectual; and temptations to a fatal ſecurity are too prevalent, when the mind is lulled into careleſſneſs and neglect. We apprehend no difficulty, becauſe we feel none; and we promiſe ourſelves ſafety, becauſe a treacherous confidence blinds us to our danger.

But when fortune ſmiles, let us rouse up our circumſpection. Our paſſions then require a tight rein, leſt our actions ſhould hurry us into inſolence and preſumption. Confidence in our poſſeſſions is too apt to obliterate the remembrance of duty, and too great an opinion of our own merit ſometimes creates a forgetfulneſs of our dependance on God.

The deſires, it is plain, have a tendency to violence; and an eaſy affluence, inſtead of ſatisfying, pushes them on to further

other gratification. When the heart is thus enlarged, and the spirits too volatile, we are naturally inclined to embark in new undertakings: We are insensible of any difficulties which should stop us in our career, and, for want of proper restraint, our desires hurry us into extravagance, which seldom ends in any thing but ruin.

Thus fallen from the summit of grandeur, we shall become the objects of scorn and contempt. Whilst our fields stood thick with corn, and our garners abounded with all manner of store, the sycophants were ready to attend our tables, din our ears with compliment, and try to persuade us that we were more than men: But no sooner is the scene changed, and a sad alteration appears in our circumstances, than these infamous animals all vanish, and (like vermin which fly from a tottering house) forsake and vilify us in our misfortunes.

The virtue of contentment, in the midst of prosperity, seems in this point very necessary, as it tends to preserve a good fortune in hand, and to prevent a shame which must be grating on the loss of it. A strict vigilance would keep passion within due bounds. Our fall from an elevated station might be prevented by an evenness of temper, and a proper circumspection; but for want of it our misfortune will be reflected on with remorse, and the invidious will rejoice, and persecute us with severity. In short, let us embrace contentment, as a most amiable virtue, and restrain our passions, as most conducive to our temporal as well as our eternal welfare. Then we shall relish our enjoyments without surfeiting, and have a true taste of the delights of life, without neglecting the duties of christianity.

As we have here given a second beautiful Plate of the Silk Manufacture in China, we shall, as we promised in our last, p. 513. continue our Account of the Manner of breeding Silk-worms, and producing Silk, as follows.

WHEN the choice is made for breed, they lay the males and females together upon sheets of paper, which must be made of the mulberry-tree bark, and strengthen it with silk or cotton thread glued on the back-side; because when they are covered with eggs, they must be dipped three times in proper water. These sheets must be spread on mats, well covered with straw; and when the moths have been together about 12 hours, the males must be taken away, and placed with the rejected moths. Should they continue any longer, the eggs of later conception would not be hatched with the

others, which would be attended with inconvenience.

The eggs which stick together in clots must be thrown away, and then the sheets hung up to the beam of the room, care being taken not to turn outwards that side on which the eggs are laid, and that nothing made of hemp come near the worms or eggs. When the sheets have hung thus for some days, they are taken down, and rolled up loosely, with the eggs inwards, and then hung up again during the summer and autumn.

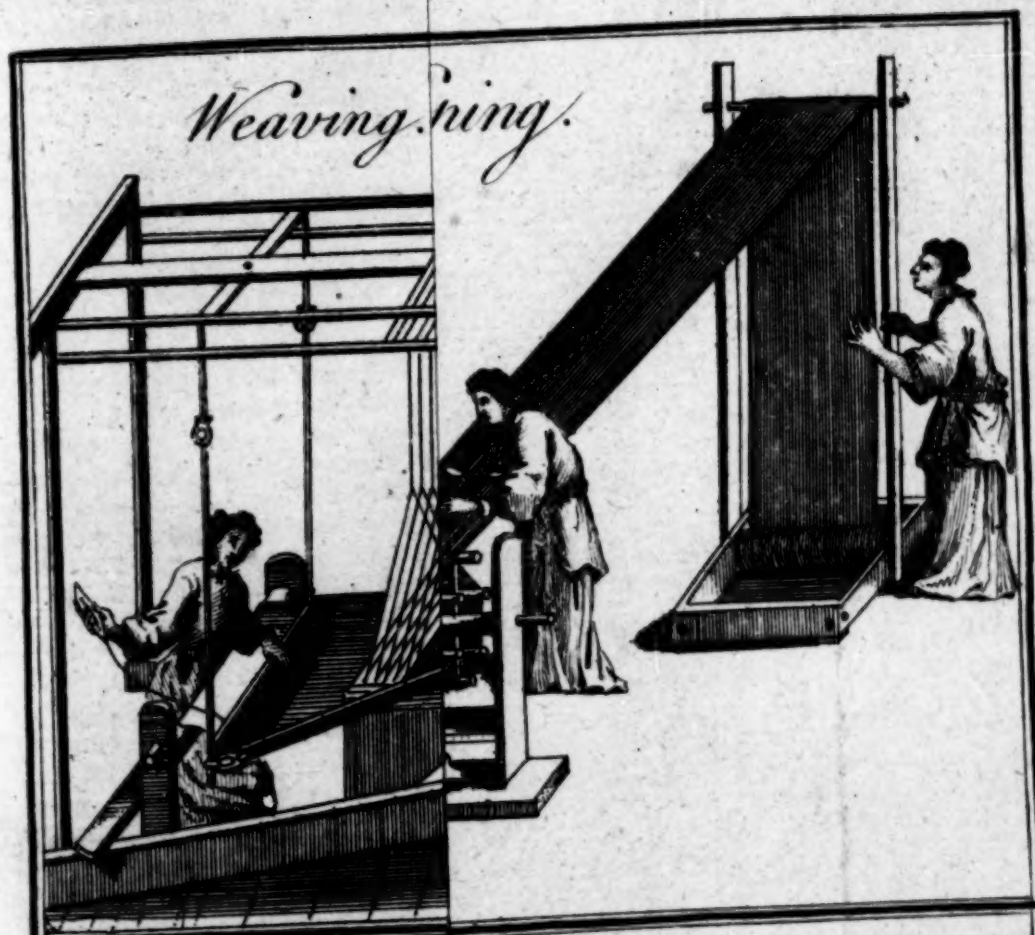
At the end of December, or in January, they put the eggs into cold river-water, or water with a little salt dissolved in it, taking care that it does not freeze. After two days, they take them out, and hang them up again. When they are dry, they roll them up a little tighter, and inclose each separately, standing on one end, in an earthen vessel. After that, once in about 10 days, in a sheltered place, where there is no dew, they expose the sheets, for about half an hour, to the sun, shining bright, after a shower; and then close them up, as before.

The time to think of hatching the eggs, is when the mulberry-trees begin to have leaves; for they are hastened, or hindered, according to the different degrees of heat, or cold, imparted to them. They are forwarded, if the sheets be often spread abroad, or rolled up loosely in laying them by; and by doing the contrary they are hindered. When they are ready to come out, the eggs swell, and their roundness becomes a little pointed: Then they change colour, and turn of an ash-grey; and soon after they appear blackish. Next day, taking out the rolls and opening them, they find them full of worms, like little black ants. If any worms were hatched before, they must be cast away, because they would never agree with the others in the time of casting their slough, of waking, of eating, nor, which is the principal thing, of making cods; and so the taking care of them, would be a great interruption to the general care that must be taken of the rest: For which reason, the eggs not hatched within an hour after the general hatching, must also be thrown away.

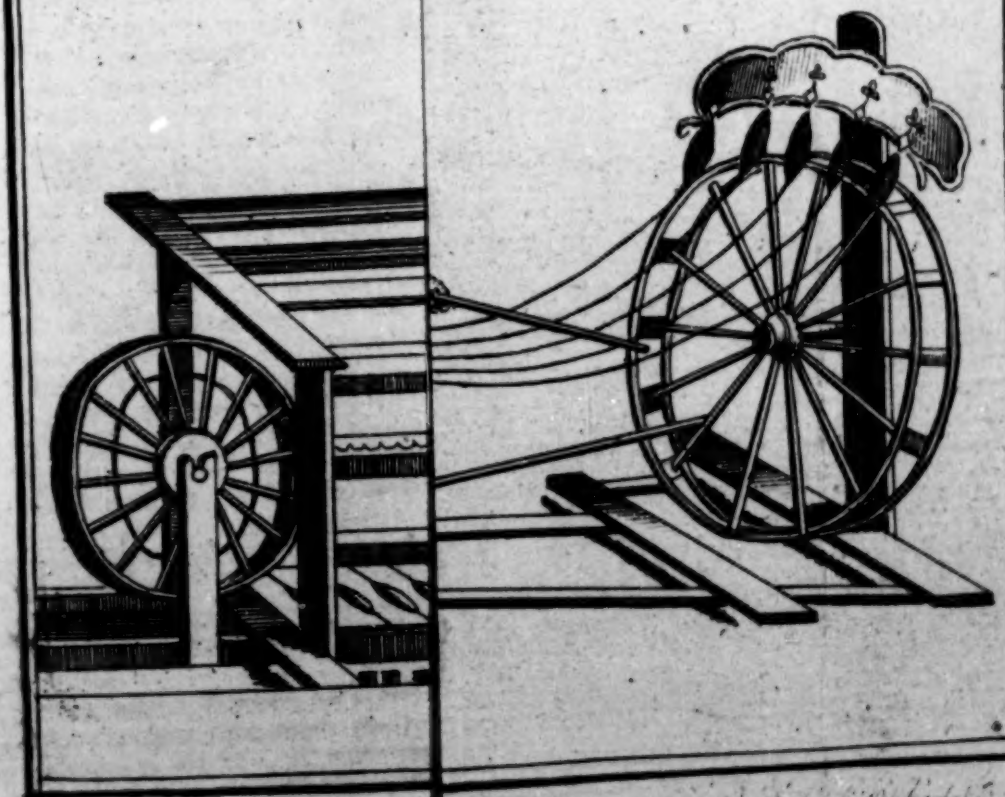
These insects must be very nicely managed before their first moulting. Every day is a year to them, and has in it the four seasons: The morning is spring, the middle of the day summer, the evening autumn, and the night winter.

It has been found by experience, that, 1. As long as the eggs are kept before they are hatched, they require much cold. 2. When hatched, and like ants, they want as much heat. 3. When become caterpillars

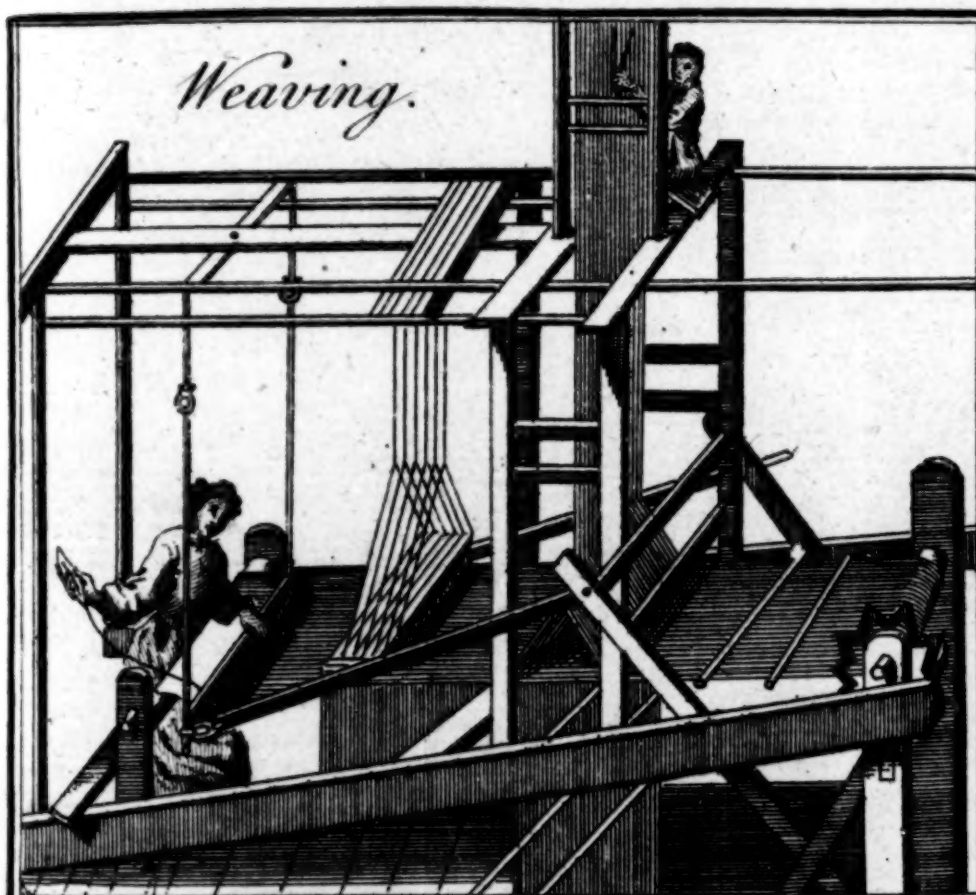
Weaving ring.



A Slew to the Bobbins.

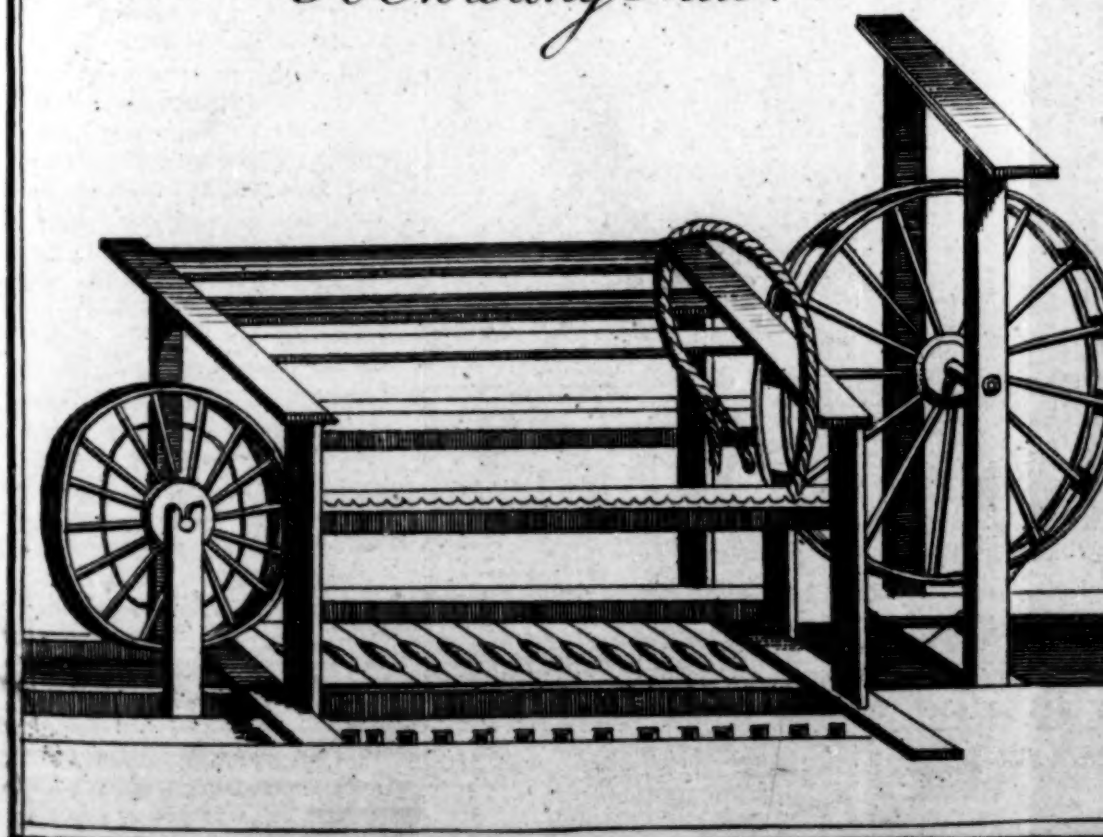


The SILK-MANUFACTURE



Reeling

A Twisting Mill.



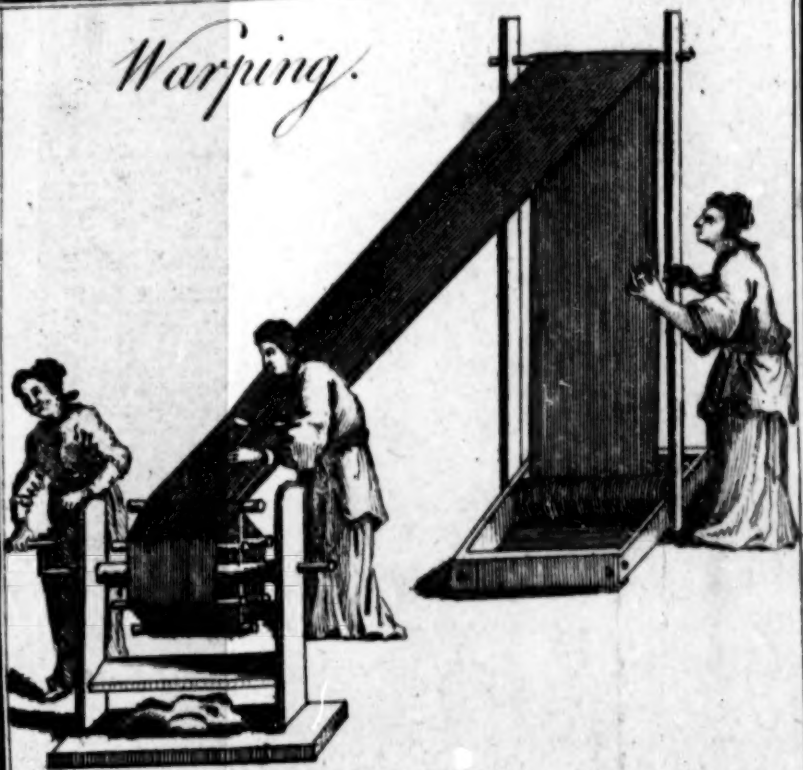
For the London
P

URE in CHINA.

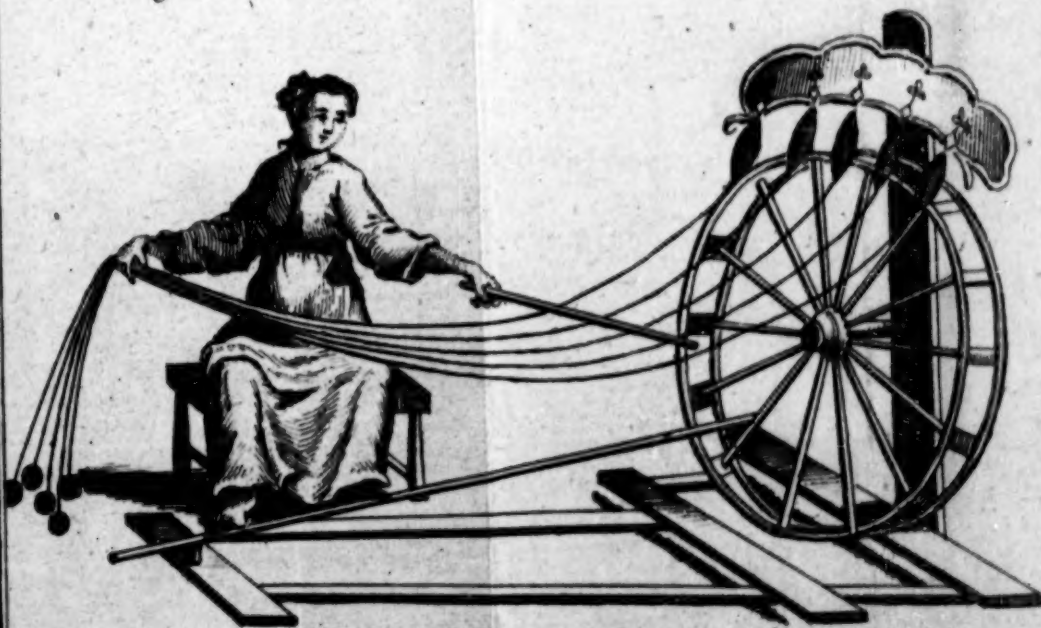
ing & Doubling.



Warping.



Winding from the Clews to the Bobbins.



pillars, and near mewing time, they need a moderate heat. 4. After the great mewing, they must be kept cold. 5. When upon the decline, and growing old, they ought to be warmed by degrees. 6. A great heat is necessary, when they are working their cods.

Every thing ought to be removed that might incommode them. They have a particular aversion to hemp, wet leaves, or those heated by the sun; and, when newly hatched, to dust raised by sweeping, to the moisture of the earth, flies and gnats, the smell of broiled fish, burnt hair, musk, smoke, breath smelling of wine, ginger, lettuce, wild succory, all great noises, nastiness, the rays of the sun, the light of a lamp in the night, air passing thro' holes or chinks, a high wind, much cold or heat, and especially a sudden change from one to the other. With respect to their food, leaves covered with dew, those dried in the sun or a high wind, or tainted with any ill savour, are the most common causes of their distempers. The leaves should be gathered two or three days beforehand, and kept in clean airy places, where there is room enough; not forgetting, during the first three days, to give them the tenderest leaves, cut into little threads with a sharp knife, that they may not be bruised.

At the end of three or four days, when they begin to turn white, augment their food, but cut it not so small. When they become black, they must have a greater quantity of leaves, whole as from the tree. As they turn white again, and eat with less appetite, lessen their meals a little. Lessen them more as they grow yellow. When they become quite yellow, and are ready to mew, then give them nothing.

These worms eat equally, day and night. After they are hatched, they must have 48 meals the first day, two every hour; the next 30, but the leaves not cut so small. The third day they must have less still. If their food be not proportioned to their appetite, they will be overheated, which would ruin all.

Eating so often hastens their growth, on which the chief profit of the silk-worms depends. If they come to maturity in 23 or 25 days, a hurdle covered with them, (whose weight amounts to little more than a drachm) will produce 25 ounces of silk; but if not till 28 days, they will yield no more than 20; and but ten, if they are a month or 40 days in growing.

The critical moment for removing them into a proper apartment ready prepared for them to work in, is when they are of a bright yellow, and ready to spin. There

December, 1750.

must be but just fire enough to yield a gentle heat, which makes the worms more eager at work, and the silk more transparent. This numerous swarm must be surrounded with mats at a little distance, which must also cover the top of the machine to keep off the outward air, and because the worms love to work in the dark. However, after the third day's work, they take away the mats from one o'clock to three, to let the sun into the room; but so that the rays may not strike upon these little labourers.

In seven days, the cods being finished, they are gathered and laid in heaps till they have time to wind off the silk: But they first set apart the cods designed for propagation, upon a hurdle in a cool airy place. In about seven days more, the moths come out of their cods. To kill the moths in those you would not have bored, without damaging the work, is the next care.

The cods must not be put into the kettle, but as they can be wound off; for if they were to soak too long, it would hurt the silk. The best way would be, to employ hands enough to wind them off all together: 'Tis affirmed, that five men may wind off 30 pounds of cods in a day, and supply two others with as much silk as they can make into skains, viz. about 10 pounds. For want of this, three methods are prescribed to preserve the cods from being bored.

First, to let them lie a whole day in the sun, which, tho' prejudicial to the silk, certainly kills the flies. Secondly, to put them in *Balneo Mariae*, and throwing an ounce of salt, and half an ounce of rape-oil, into the copper, which are supposed to make the silk better, and easier to wind. The machine which holds the cods must go very strait into the copper, the top of which must be covered and luted, so that no steam may get out; but if this bath is not rightly ordered, a great number of the flies will bore their cods: Therefore the firm and hard cods, whose silk is coarser, may be left longer in *Balneo Mariae* than the fine and slender cods. When the flies are killed, the cods must be spread on a mat, and covered, when a little cool, with small willow or mulberry branches. The third and best way of killing the moths, is to fill great earthen vessels with cods, in layers, of 10 pound each, throwing in four ounces of salt in every layer, and covering it with large dry leaves, like those of water lily; then stopping the mouth of the vessels very close, the flies will be stifled in seven days: But if the least air gets in, they will live long enough to pierce their cods. In laying the cods in the vessels, separate the long, white and glittering ones, which yield a very fine silk,

filk, from those that are thick, dark and blue, like the skin of an onion, which produce a coarse filk.

When the filk-worms are ready to spin, if you lay them on the top of a cup, covered with paper, they will spin a piece of filk flat, thin and round, like a large wafer. These are not clogged with that viscous matter, which the worms emit in the shells, when long inclosed: They are likewise as easy to wind as the cods, without requiring to be wound in so much hurry.

When the filk is wound off, they immediately set upon manufacturing it, for which the Chinese have very simple instruments: But as figures convey a much better idea of them than words, we have inserted two Plates, one in our last, and the other in this month, representing the various utensils that serve in managing the worms, with the several tools and instruments made use of in working those fine and beautiful silks, which come from China.

Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Toll's Remarks upon the Rev. Mr. Church's Vindication of Miraculous Powers, &c. with an Observation or two upon the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Christianity justified, so far as relates to this Subject.

AS to the former part of this pamphlet, we shall only give Mr. Toll's short explanation of his motives for reviving this controversy after the death of the original author thereof.

I have, says he, looked over Mr. Church's Vindication, and notwithstanding the solemn approbation it has received from a learned university*, must take the liberty to say, it is far from giving me satisfaction upon the question in debate. Whatever learning and good sense there may be in the book, I cannot avoid thinking it deficient in the main article, that of proof. I am not formed to pay a blind deference to the judgment of any man, or body of men, whatsoever. I cannot acquiesce in a decision, however formidable, made by numbers, where my own reason is not satisfied. Those learned gentlemen, by whom freedom of thought will ever be esteemed a most valuable privilege, will therefore forgive me, if, for once, I differ in opinion from them, and fairly acknowledge, that Mr. Church has not removed those doubts, which Dr. Middleton's performance had raised in my mind.

As to the latter part of the pamphlet, Mr. Toll is of opinion, that it can be of no use to the cause Dr. Stebbing is engaged in, viz. the defence of christianity, to be

over hasty in pointing out the advantages which Dr. Middleton's argument may afford to unbelievers. "I should think, says he, it were better to leave this matter patiently to unbelievers themselves: Possibly, adds he a little lower, they may overlook this advantage; however, if they do not, it will be time enough to defend when the attack is begun. For my part, I declare myself quite easy upon this head; and this ease proceeds not, I trust, from any coldness or neutral disposition towards the christian religion, but from a thorough conviction, that unbelievers will not find an inch of ground yielded up to them, which ever way this dispute shall at last turn. My reason is fully satisfied and persuaded, that the gospel miracles may as well be defended upon the principles of the Free Inquiry, as ever they were before; and, if they stand good, the christian religion is out of danger.

Dr. Middleton had said, that, tho' "we have no doubt of St. Polycarp's martyrdom, yet we may reasonably pause at the miracles which are said to have attended it," &c. Dr. Stebbing asks, why an unbeliever may not, by the same argument, go on and say, "tho' we admit the narrative of the life and death of Jesus Christ, yet we pause at the miracles which are said to have been wrought in his favour, either when he was living, or after he was dead, &c." It appears wonderful to me, that a man of Dr. Stebbing's penetration should put these two cases upon a level, between which there is so wide and apparent a difference. That a man may with great sincerity pause at the former, and not at the latter, I know to be possible, because it is the exact situation of my own mind at the instant I write this. I do indeed doubt of the miracles that are said to attend the martyrdom, &c. but have no manner of doubt concerning those that are attributed to Christ and his apostles. The reason for my doubting of the one, and believing the other, I am going to give you. In the former case, the miraculous circumstances appear absurd, ridiculous, and unworthy of God, and this their natural incredibility in the balance of reason outweighs all the testimony upon earth. In the case of the gospel miracles there is nothing but what is extremely credible, nothing but what might be expected from an all-wise and gracious Being.

When the Doctor says, "that extraordinary or miraculous events are, in the nature of them, or as to the possibility of their existence, as credible as ordinary;—that a man's senses are to himself as good evidence

* Mr. Church was complimented with his doctor's degree for this book.

evidence of a miracle as of an ordinary event," &c. All this we agree to; it seems all to be very true, but happens unfortunately to be nothing at all to the purpose; that is, nothing to the purpose of proving, that there is the same grounds for pausing at our Saviour's miracles, as there is at the story of Castor and Pollux, or the miracles said to have happened at Polycarp's death. That a man's senses enable him to judge of an event above the common course of nature, as well as what is according to it, we do not deny. When a man of plain common sense, of whose moral character we are well assured, attests a fact of this kind, no way improbable in itself, we do not object to his evidence; we only object, when the attestation is to a fact improbable; we object, not because he relates a miracle, but because he relates an improbable miracle, between which, that is, things probable and improbable, human reason will make a distinction, even where the attestations are equal. Tho' a fact be ever so well witnessed, yet, if it implies any thing contrary to what we can conceive of God Almighty, we are bound to reject it; because we have a better assurance from our reason that it is false, than we can have from any verbal testimony that it is true.

It will not, I presume, be thought foreign to the subject, if I hence take occasion to say one word concerning the nature of that evidence, upon which a miracle in general is to be believed. There seems to be a good deal of perplexity amongst writers upon this head, tho' the matter, I think, may easily be disentangled, and made tolerably clear in a few words. We will proceed upon the foundation Dr. Stebbing himself has laid. "A man's senses, says he, are to himself as good evidence of a miracle, as of an ordinary event;" I would ask, does not this go upon a supposition that a man's belief of a miracle is to be founded upon the evidence of sense? I do not mean that it is requisite for every single person to have the evidence of his own senses, and that no one is concerned to believe any fact of this nature which he does not see with his own eyes: No; my meaning only is, that every miraculous fact, in order to command my belief, must be supported by the evidence of somebody's senses or other. If I was not a witness to it myself, my business is to enquire backwards from age to age, from testimony to testimony, till I arrive at some person who was a witness to it. When this witness is found, we have then something sure and certain to depend upon; but till this work is compleated, we are all in a state of doubt and uncertainty. You will perceive then,

the point I am endeavouring to establish, is this: That the first relator of a miracle, which is to be depended upon as authentic, must be an eye-witness of it; he must not go upon uncertain hear-say, and vulgar report; but must be able confidently to affirm, *I was myself present at the transaction, and know it to be true upon the information of my own senses.* If there be any defect here, like an error in the first principle, it can never be corrected afterwards. It matters not thro' how many hands a narration with this original flaw in it passes, or what the quality of those hands may be; it will gather no fresh supplies of credit by time, nor will all the learning and integrity in the world recommend it to the belief of an inquisitive posterity. I am under very little concern by what name the zealots of our times shall please to dignify me; they have fair scope for their censure in this declaration, that I shall never give up my faith to a miracle, 'till the full evidence, here insisted on, be produced for it.

This is the evidence I require in the matter of healing by the royal touch. Amidst all the rubbish I have heard or read upon this subject, I have never met with one instance of a cure, upon which the mind can confidently and securely rest. In order to an absolute conviction, the fact must be proved to me in the following manner. In the first place, I must be certified that the subject, upon whom this cure is pretended to have been performed, was undoubtedly afflicted with a scrophulous distemper, that he had laboured under it some time, and had tried human means without success. It must be certified, that in this condition he was submitted to the touch, and then that a compleat cure instantaneously followed without any recourse to other remedies. I say, instantaneously followed, because wherever God thinks fit to interpose by an extraordinary act of power, it seems reasonable to conclude, that he heals at once, and not by degrees; this being a very observable circumstance in every case of the like nature recorded in the New Testament, that the patient was immediately made whole. To these requisites I must add one more; which is, that he did not in a short space relapse again into the same distemper; because, when a sick man is miraculously restored to health, it is supposable that God effects it by rectifying the whole juices of the body, so that the person shall be no more liable to fall back into that distemper, than into any other, or than any other person who has never been troubled with it.

[The rest of this, and more of the same author's remarks, in our Appendix.]

A COUNTRY DANCE.

TRIP to CLAPHAM.



First man cast off into the second woman's place, his partner following \sim ; first woman cast off into the third woman's place, her partner following \sim ; first couple lead to the top and cast off \sim , right and left with the top couple \sim .

Poetical Essays in DECEMBER, 1750.

The LAST GUINEA.

Poor relief of my once known yellow
store, [more?
Must thou be chang'd, and I have gold no
To earn thee, oft I've exercis'd my brain,
Small the reward, but grateful was the
pain;
Thou hast reliev'd the troubles of the day,
And sooth'd my soul whilst I in slumbers
lay;
In storms at sea, and journeys on the land,
I had a friend, whilst I could thee command;
I've prov'd thy guide, and thou my ready
guard, [hard.
And, that we now should part, is wond'rous
Thou art a Charles—he was a gen'rous
man,
But much he suffer'd e'er his reign began;
May that to me a change of fate portend,
May days of want in years of plenty end;
The image bears the greatness of his mind,
It seems to smile, and labour to be kind:
Here on this side you boast the herald's
part,
But that's no cordial to a poor man's heart;
Here lions couch, and there a lion roars,
Men rage in want, and are serene in stores;
No fading thing in greatness can endure,
Who's rich to day, to morrow may be
poor,
The harp there bends its melancholy strings,
Ah! musick sadness to the thoughtful brings.
You guineas are good-natur'd easy folks,
Your principle no company provokes;
You have no conscience, tho' an human
shape;
Are single dumb, but rattle in a heap:
You come with pleasure, and depart with
pain,
As lovers meet, and take there leave again;

You court the worthless, and neglect the
best, [rest.
As fools are most by flatt'ring knaves ca-
They keep you best, who least can you
employ, [enjoy;
As eunuchs guard the fair they can't
When most secure, you frequently are
stole,
As accidents our purpos'd joys controul;
Of every virtue you supply the place,
Wit to the mind, and beauty to the face.
When thou art chang'd, exert for me thy
pow'r,
In deeds a guinea ne'er essay'd before;
The world you know, each old acquaintance
find,
Search every treasure, gather every friend;
Till shining bright with thousands in thy
train,
Thou com'st triumphant to my purse again;
If monarch-like you bring attendant bands,
Thy praise shall echo from my busy hands;
And when whole heaps uncelebrated lie,
You shall be sung in verse that ne'er can
die.
Alas! this lecture can't my pains abate,
They still increase, as I thy power relate;
Sure, of my grief thou feel'st a friendly
share,
While thus I sigh and on thy colour stare;
Thy sympathy I see, thy brightness fails,
And dimness o'er thy radiance now pre-
vails.
'Tis thy compassion hinders thee to melt,
Since want, alas! would then too soon be
felt.
Tho' in fine artists seldom you delight,
And hate the poets with a mortal spite;
(An antient plaint! deduc'd from time to
time,
By the worst right, hereditary rhyme;) Yet

Yet now as conscious of my anxious pain,
Thou, pity tak'ft, and gladly would'ft re-
main :
Now nature calls, and that's a firm decree,
Then, precious piece, once more adieu to
thee ; [glafs
Ah ! bring a dram—the sympathizing
Trembles like me, and seems to share my
cafe ;
Pleasure, farewell, my guinea I deplore,
Who would not mourn, when he has gold
no more ?
O ! may we meet in more auspicious
times, [nious chimes ;
When gold on gold shall strike harmo-
A sweeter found than sympathizing
rhimes. }
We'll share the joys of a more blifsfal ftate,
And wonder at the various turns of fate ;
Fortune with fortune pleafantly compare,
Experienc'd grow, and feaft in purer air.
Thefe filver fhillings with lefs luftre fhine,
Pale as my lips, few days will they be mine ;
Ah ! then what fhall my pockets fresh re-
cruit,
To pay for lodgings, and a half worn fuit ?
Keep me from jail, be drink of ev'ry fort,
A flice of beef, fometimes a pint of port ?
(Mifers may quaff the foul infipid beer,
Nectar alone, a poet's foul can chear ;
Like Hercules, by an immortal toil,
Give that rude monfter, poverty, the foil ;)
And (if the fates fhould difregard my
pray'rs) [cares !
At leaft, a pipe afford, to whiff away my
But now 'tis time that I begin to fave,
For wine to filver is a liquid grave ;
And when no gold a poet's pocket lines,
'Tis criminal to tafte the juice of vines ;
All money chang'd the lefs by changing
grows, [flows ;
And thro' our hands with filent wafing
Like mercury when pour'd upon the floor,
Each froke divides, and multiplies the ftore ;
Methinks, I fee thefe filver friends turn few,
And half-pence them, as they the gold
purfue ;
Already crowns to fhillings have giv'n place,
And thefe affume the guinea's fplendid grace ;
Whilft one remains I will not quite defpair,
Hope after hope fhall ftill relieve my care ;
And when they're fpent, as dubious of my
doom,
I'll ev'n think what's of ev'ry piece become.
So men in health ne'er mind how time de-
cays, [days ;
Nor what consumes the treasure of their
Till ebbing life is to the loweft wrought,
When forms of horror rife in ev'ry thought ;
And in dark fhades eternity appears,
One hour, one moment's worth a length
of years ; [view,
In pangs the precious minutes paff they
And dreading what's to come, would fain
their days renew.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE
On the NATIVITY of CHRIST,
Between THYRSIS and MIRZA.

MIRZA.

O H Thyrsis ! I behold thy face o'er-
joy'd !
Unnumber'd terrors my repofe deftroy'd.
Say, gentle boy !—what caufe yet unex-
plain'd
Upon the frozen hills, thy fteps detain'd ?
To what muft I attribute thy delay ?
Thou welcome meffenger of comfort—
fay ? [dark night
Long I withftood my fears ; — but when
Came on, and thou wert abfent from my
fight, [way,
I thought thee helpiefs in fome devious
To favage bears, or fiercer wolves, a prey !
Since thou art fafe, with fpeed, dear youth,
declare : [care ?
Has fome mifchance befall'n our fleecy
T H Y R S I S.
Unhurt, within the fold, thy fportive
lambs [dams.
Securely play, and drain their bleating
No thieves approach their freedom to
moleft, [reft.
To ftal the flocks, or break the fhepherd's
Such ills, oh ! Mirza, caus'd not our delay,
Ev'n God himfelf commanded us to ftay.
Soon as the night around diffus'd her
fhades, [vades !
Forth from the fkies a flood of light in-
To paint its luftre words would ftrove in
vain ; [fwain !
Religious horror chill'd each prostrate
Lo ! from a golden cloud, a cherub broke,
And fmiling thus in mortal accents fpoke.
“ Fear not, ye fhepherds ! hear a friendly
“ voice, [“ rejoice !
“ All worlds in my glad tidings fhall
“ At length the day is come, fo long fore-
“ told
“ By faints divine, and prophecies of old,
“ When to the earth a healing Saviour's
“ given, [“ heaven !
“ The Son of God, and future Lord of
“ The great, the glorious Chrift at length
is fhown, [“ town !”
“ And born in royal David's ancient
“ That ftar fhall guide ! forfake your
bleating care, [“ herd there !
“ Go hence to Bethle'm ! feek your Shep-
“ In a rude ftale, the young child behold,
“ Whofe limbs as yet the winding fwathes
“ infold.
“ There in a manger laid, your Saviour fee !
“ Adore him, fhepherds !—for that Babe
“ is He !”
Scarce had he faid, when thro' the fplen-
dent air,
Legions of angels round his form repair !
Myriads

Myriads of seraphs wav'd their downy wings,

And warbled sweetly to ten thousand strings.
Sudden their dulcet voices all conjoin'd !
Ecstatic rapture overwhelm'd the mind !
God uncreate the heavenly chorus sung,
Th' Almighty's praises flow'd from ev'ry tongue ;

His praise, who gave his only Son to prove
His boundless mercy — and amazing love ! —

Rising they chaunted : — till the count-
less host, [lost :
High in the heavens, amid the clouds, was
Yet could we hear their songs, and all
around [found !

The floating æther trembled with the
To Bethle'm's city strait we bent our way !
Beheld the God ! and blest the glorious day !

M I R Z A.

Thy tale, O Thyrsis ! with more joy
has fill'd [should yield
My glowing breast, than if my herds
Threelfold increase, and crown my ample field !

For ever hallow'd be this sacred morn !
God dwells on earth ! — the Lamb of God
is born !

M U S A P H I L.

HORACE, *Lib. IV. Ode 7. Imitated.*

THE snows are gone, and genial spring
once more [the mead,
Bids the green leaf expand, and clothes
Whilst the proud floods that erst disdain'd
a shore, [lead.

Their silver trains within their channels
With naked charms beneath the tepid sky,
The nymphs and graces head the figur'd
maze ;

Hours, days, years, ages warn us as they fly,
To mark the changing state of human
race. [ground,

Soft Zephyrs breath unbinds the frozen
And summer treads upon the heels of
spring ; [crown'd,

Next autumn comes, with various plenty
And last slow winter spreads his drop-
ping wing ;

Luna her monthly loss can soon supply :
But we, alas ! must mingle with the
dead,

Where good Æneas, Turnus, Ancus lie,
Reduc'd to crumbling dust and empty
shade. [pray'r,

Who knows if heav'n, propitious to thy
Will to this last adjoin another day ?

And what thou still art scraping for thy
heir, [away.

May slip his greedy hands, and fly
For when thou once art past the Stygian
lake, [tial doom,

And Minos has pronounc'd th' impar-
tor birth nor eloquence can bring thee back,
Nor heav'n-born piety unseal the tomb,

Ev'n to release the chaste Hippolitus
From hell's black shades, Diana strives
in vain : [loose
Nor can the strength of mighty Theseus
His dear Pirithous from th' infernal chain.

An Epitaph on the late Right Hon. Thomas
Winnington, Esq; By Sir C. H. W.

N E A R his paternal seat, here buried
lies, [wife.

The grave, the gay, the witty, and the
Form'd for all parts, in all alike he shin'd,
Variously great ! a genius unconfin'd !

In converse bright, judicious in debate,
In private amiable, in publick great :

With all the statesman's knowledge, pru-
dence, art,

With friendship's open, undesigning heart.
The friend and heir here join their duty :
One

Erects the busto, one inscribes the stone,
Not that they hope from these his fame
should live, [give.

That claims a longer date than they can
False to their trusts, the mould'ring busts
decay,

And, soon effac'd, inscriptions wear away:
But English annals shall their place supply ;
And, while they live, his name can never
die.

To Mr. Garrick, on his most excellent Per-
formance of Osmyn, in the Mourning
Bride.

E N V Y and love for once agree,
Bound by coercive merit,
To plaud, to praise, and honour thee,
But each with different spirit.

Envy with rage, like Zara, owns thy
chains, [meria's, reigns.
While love in every breast, as in Al-

On the Defence of the Rev. Mr. G—bb—ns's
Poems.

I O W N 'twas gen'rous to defend,
From satire's pointed sting your friend ;
And, what ennobles the defence,
To do it at your own expence :
Your own expence, for none, I fear,
Will think your wit and judgment clear,
That to immortalize his fame,
Has coupl'd it with Homer's name.

G—bb—ns and Homer, how they sound !
A penny and a thousand pound !

An atom and a radiant star !

A cock-boat and a man of war !

Say, was it to display your skill,

In joining names that suit so ill ?

Or could you hope that he would thank
you, [you ?

And with his friends and fav'rites rank

Alas ! how weak you laid your schemes !

Flatt'ry and praise are wide extremes :

Your

Your patron cannot chuse but laugh,
To see old birds decoy'd with chaff;
And if he pays you as he shou'd,
(I think the method would be good :)
He will, to teach you better wit,
Make you read all that he has writ.

*The First of May, in Imitation of the Fifth
of December, by C. S.*

1.
HA I L charming month, ætherial
May,
Joy of the blooming spring,
Bring all thy flow'rs to crown this day,
Thy ev'ry honour bring.
At thy approach let ocean sleep,
Let winds forbear to vex the deep,
Light clouds adorn the air;
Phœbus, long stranger to our isle,
With liveliest rays propitious smile,
And blest the vernal fair.

2.
The feather'd choir now plume their wings,
In pairs now seek the grove;
Welcome to thee pleas'd nature sings,
All harmony and love.
Let winter then his Harriot boast,
Let fruitful autumn bring his toast,
And his let summer join;
Their ev'ry nymph eclips'd they'll see,
Their seasons pride surpass'd by thee,
Whilst lov'd Cleora's thine.

H. R.

*Lady ANN's Epitaph, a famous Fortune-
Teller in Westminster, lately deceased.*

HERE lies the corpse of lady Ann,
Blame her who list, and praise who
can;
Tho' skill'd in deep astrology,
She cou'd not read her destiny.
In her observe each creature's lot,
And mend thy manners, master Scott.
Sure as thou didst her coffin make,
So death thy doom shall undertake.

Dec. 12, 1750.

Solution of the Rebus in our last, (p. 520.)

THE serum of milk must be — *Whey*,
In obedience to God's command
The waters were drained away,
And Noah's ark rested on — *Land*.

*On Lord Chesterfield, when Lord-Lieutenant
of Ireland.*

STANHOPE has gain'd one branch
Of fame,
To which I'll prove he has no claim.
Say they, — " His favours he extends,
" Without regard to wealth or friends:
" Of such disinterested spirit,
" Nothing prevails with him but merit.
" Nay, he'll dispense with merit too,
" When modest want can reach his view."

Mere prejudice! 'tis plain to me,
No man takes sweeter bribes than he.
To clear this point from any doubt,
A parallel shall help me out.
The noble Fulvia spurns at gain;
Freely she heals her lover's pain:
But surely you'll allow me this,
That, when she grants, she shares the bliss.
So Stanhope, in each generous action,
Reaps more than half the satisfaction.

Rebus on a Lady at Bath, Oct. 1750.

A Dorsetshire stream, and the banks
where it runs, [heart burns.
Make the name of the maid for whom my

EPIGRAMS.

*On seeing the late ingenious Mr. SEED's
Posthumous Works without a Preface, or
any Account of his Life.*

1.
IN the title page, lo! both his name
and degree, [see;
Seed's editor there, most conspicuous, you
If more be expected, the answer is pat,
This fellow of Queen's is — your servant
for that.

2.
TOO much neglected when alive,
The author's merit shone;
And now his works alike may strive
To live, and speak their own.

3.
Friendship with Seed alone were fame;
But let learn'd casuists tell,
How silence can that honour claim,
Where praise the page should swell.
To a LADY.

WHere'er thou art, accept from me,
This tributary lay,
The homage thus that monarch's claim,
Their loyal subjects pay.
How could you think against your sex
I'd dare to write a satire!
How could you brand me with the name
Of odious woman-hater?
When malice guides the venom'd tongue,
Or vice degrades the fair,
I blush to see their shameful guilt,
Yet from reproach forbear.
If wrong'd in love by faithless man,
The injur'd maid complains,
My throbbing heart, and streaming eye,
Keep measure to her strains.
Oh be my lot with woman-kind,
To sip imperial tea;
'Twas sweeter than Jove's nectar'd bowl —
For then I sat by thee.
Did not my eyes my flame confess?
And need my tongue impart,
Thy form is ever in my mind!
Thy name is on my heart.

On Miss S——n of S——n in Suffex.

PITY it is, that nature hath not join'd,
To Chloe's angel's face, an angel's
mind;
That I might safely swear, and fear no sin:
Her soul was fairer than her lovely skin.
But O! ye gods; so cruel you have been,
That in the nymph, no smiling virtue's seen;
Anger and malice, in her bosom lie:
And lowering clouds obscure her beauteous
sky.

Epitaphium in Falem pro Castitate notabilem.
Aut. Doct. Lockyer.

CONDITION hic felix Lucretia nomine,
sed re
Castia magis; nulli consociata viro:
Scilicet huic animo fixum immotumque
sedebat,
Ne cui sit lecti copia facta sui:
Irrisit thalamos; summoque è culmine testis
Sæpe heu! fundebant irrita vota proci:
Quid tanto dignum fastu tulit illa? trahebat
Ægra diu vitam languidam, & occubuit.

Englished by the same.

LEUCRECE a virgin cat lies here;
Than her fam'd namesake chaster far;
For she her favours never lavish'd;
She neither wedded was, nor ravish'd:
Careless she heard her numerous lovers
sputter, [gutter:
And all their amorous whawlings from the
Yet all she got by this disdain and pride,
Was that she liv'd uneasily, then dy'd.

ON MÆVIUS'S POEMS.

WHILE Watts's muse inspires a sacred
flame, [name;
Worthy the poet's lov'd and honour'd
Mævius, ambitious to obtain the bays,
Presents us with his low inferior lays.
His languid genius aims to mount sub-
lime;
In tinsel ornaments he seeks to shine,
Obscure in sense, and low in jangling
rhime. }
Far meaner things his trivial muse employs,
Nor strikes our passions, nor assists our joys:
A false and feeble fire allures our eyes,
And bombast style his want of sense supplies.
So some mean pencil aims to paint the
grace [face *;
Of Verrio's colours, and great Edward's
While the poor artist shews his want of skill,
And, for the praise he seeks, looks meaner
still:
Each nicer judge contemns his vain pretence,
And views his want of genius, and of
sense; [dain,
Spurns the dull piece, fill'd with a just dis-
Nor calls the dawber by a painter's name.

The FALL of LUCIA.

LUCIA was fair and bright as rising day,
Sweet as Arabia, or the buds of
May;
Fresh as the winds that sweep the dewy
hills,
Or beds of roses wash'd by healthy rills:
Whose soul was softer than a trembling
dove,
Nor knew a failing till she learn'd to love.
Nor frand nor scandal to her lips were
known, [own.
And thought each bosom guiltless as her
Thus only arm'd with innocence and smiles,
She fell the victim of a tyrant's wiles.
So, lost from shepherd and its mourning
dam,
Through some lone desert roves a stragg'ling
lamb;
No danger fears, but as he idly strays,
Round ev'ry bush the heedless wanton
plays; [round;
Till raging wolves the beauteous toy sur-
Or foaming tigers rend the mossy ground:
Then from his heart the guiltless purple
flows,
A grateful morsel to his hungry foes.
Thus wrapt in sorrows wretched Lucia
lies, [eyes,
Whose sighs still answer to her streaming
And Damon still—ah! faithless Damon,
cries,
No more those lips like dewy roses glow,
Her weary lids no peaceful slumbers know:
But left to strike her pensive breast in vain,
And curse the author of her lasting pain,
Her soul of ease has took its long adieu:
Hear this, ye nymphs; but hear and tremble
too, [sea,
Ye fair that launch in pleasure's tempting
Though fortune crowns you with a calmer
day,
And joy's soft gale salutes your nimble oar,
Where Lucia's fame was shipwreck'd on
the shore;
Yet let reflexion mark your gliding days,
Nor drink too deeply in the draught of
praise: [schools,
For flatt'ry is—"So say the learned
"The bane of virgins, and the bait of
fools."
How happy she whose purer spirit knows
No thought less harmless than a saint's re-
pose, [end,
Whose guiltless charms pursue no greater
But to rejoice a parent or a friend:
Whose care it is her passions to controul,
And keep the steerage of a quiet soul:
Then this shall grace her monumental
page,
"In youth admir'd, and belov'd in age."
T H E

* Alluding to the noble paintings of Verrio, in St. George's hall and chapel at Windsor.

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



ON Tuesday, Nov. 27, was held a court of hustings at Guildhall, for the election of an under bridgemaſter in the room of Mr. Piddington deceased. The election was held by Mr. ſheriff Scott alone, Mr. Alexander being indiſpoſed. The candidates were Mr. Roſſiter haberdaiſher, Mr. Boxley barber, Mr. Thornbery grocer, Mr. Barton vintner, Mr. Chance diſtiller, Mr. Herbert clock-maker, Mr. Hall druggiſt, Mr. Illing coal-merchant, and Mr. Howard embroiderer. Upon holding up of hands, a majority (in the ſheriff's opinion) appeared for Meſſ. Roſſiter, Boxley, Chance and Barton. Upon which they were ſeverally nominated again, and the majority fell greatly in favour of Meſſ. Roſſiter and Boxley, as indeed it had thro' the whole of the election; but a great number of the liverymen being divided in their opinion, which had the majority, the friends of Mr. Roſſiter deſired, that theſe two might be put up again; but this was not complied with, and accordingly Mr. Boxley was declared to have the majority of hands; Upon which a poll was demanded in favour of Meſſ. Roſſiter, Thornbery, Barton, Chance and Herbert, againſt Mr. Boxley, who in return demanded a poll likewise, which began the next day, and ended on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Boxley declined, finding Mr. Roſſiter gained on him in the poll every day. And on Tueſday the 4th inſt. a court of huſtings was held, (when Mr. Roſſiter was declared duly elected under bridgemaſter. The numbers polled for the ſeveral candidates were as follow:

Mr. Roſſiter	—	—	1460
Mr. Boxley	—	—	1141
Mr. Thornbery	—	—	266
Mr. Barton	—	—	243
Mr. Chance	—	—	179
Mr. Herbert	—	—	44
Total			3333

On Nov. 30, in the morning, it blew very hard, by which a great deal of damage was done on the river, and ſeveral lives loſt. Among the reſt, as a Graveſend tilt-boat was coming up, ſhe was unhappily run down by a French trader in Black-wall reach, and about 20 perſons periſhed.

The ſame day a remarkable trial came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice

December, 1750.

Lee, wherein a young gentlewoman was plaintiff, and two conſtables of this city, defendants, for forcibly entering the houſe of her grandmother, and ſeizing the young lady without any warrant, under a pretence of a miſdemeanor, and carrying her before John Blachford, Eſq; then lord mayor, which threw her into ſuch a fright as occaſion'd convulſive fits. On a full hearing of the offence, the jury, without going out, brought in a verdict againſt the defendants, with 100l. damages.

From the London Gazette. Dec. 1.

South Carolina, July 15. The Creek Indians have lately burnt to the ground two towns of the Cherokees, killed moſt of the inhabitants upon the ſpot, and carried the reſt into ſlavery; and after they had them in their own country, they burnt nine of the warriors, notwithstanding that our traders offered to ranſom them at any price. The other Cherokee towns, that were in the neighbourhood of theſe two, have ſince moved farther north, and nearer the center of their country. And the Creeks having likewiſe in other parts had a great many of their people killed by the Cherokees, they have both applied to governor Glen to be made friends, ſolemnly promiſing a perfect ſubmiſſion to his determination. The Creeks acknowledge themſelves to be the aggreſſors; but ſay, that the Cherokees harbour their enemies, the northward and French Indians, and permit them to come thro' their country, to make war upon them. The Catawaws, with whom theſe northward Indians are alſo at war, make the ſame complaints of the Cherokees; who alledge in their own juſtification, that they dare not reſuſe to admit them, as they are unable to withſtand their force; but that if there was a fort in their over-hill towns, none of theſe foreign Indians would venture to come near their country; beſides, they offer, in that event, to join the Creeks and Catawaws, and to carry the war into the enemies country.

Within theſe few months, no leſs than nine Engliſh traders have been killed in that country by Indians, who, we are aſſured, have a conſiderable reward for their ſcalps.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Sheriffs appointed by his majeſty in council for the year enſuing, viz. For Berke,

Alex. Walker, Eſq;—Bedf. Harry Johnſon,

4 C

Eſq;

Esq;—Bucks. Sir Richard Atkins, Bart.—Cumb. George Irton, Esq;—Cheshire, Sir William Duckingsfield Daniel, Bart.—Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, Esq;—Devon, John Woolcombe, Esq;—Dorsetsh. Swayne Harbin, Esq;—Derbysh. Robert Doxey, Esq;—Essex, Peter Lefebure, Esq;—Glouc. Morgan Smith, Esq;—Hertf. Tho. Witte-wronge, Esq;—Heref. Tho. Gwillim, Esq;—Kent, James Best, Esq;—Leicest. Sam. Phillips, Esq;—Linc. Sir John Thorold, Bart.—Monm. Evan Jones, Esq;—North-ampt. Ambrose Dickens, Esq;—Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, Esq;—Oxf. Francis Clerke, Esq; Rutl. Thomas Wootton, Esq;—Somerset. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart.—Staff. Henry Vernon, Esq;—Southamp. Sir William Gardiner, Bart.—Surrey, John Smith, Esq;—Sussex, Robert Bull, Esq;—Wilts, Charles Penruddock, Esq;—Yorksh. Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.—For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, Henry Rumsey, Esq;—Carmar. Richard Cony Jones, Esq;—Card. William Williams, Esq;—Glam. William Evans, Esq;—Pemb. John Owen, Esq;—Radnor, Francis Walker, Esq;—For North-Wales, viz. Anglesea, John Lloyd, Esq;—Carnar. Charles Evans, Esq;—Denb. Philip Pugh, Esq;—Flint, Sir John Glynn, Bart.—Merion. Macfmer Morris, Esq;—Mont. Pryce Jones, Esq;

FRIDAY, 7.

The birth day of Louisa, queen of Denmark, his majesty's youngest daughter, was celebrated, who then entered into the 27th year of her age.

The court-martial, which was held at Chatham, (vice-admiral Hawke, president) for the trial of rear-admiral Griffin, in relation to his conduct in the East-Indies, passed sentence on him as follows, viz. That he fell under the 27th article in the 13th of Charles II. viz. negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be suspended from his rank as a flag-officer during his majesty's pleasure.—Mr. Griffin surprized at the sentence, did not speak for some time; but at last asked for a copy of the sentence, which was agreed to; and on going off the quarter-deck, he said, It was a hard sentence.—The charge against him consisted of eight articles; which, to sum them together, were for neglect of duty, misconduct, and mispending his time in fruitless councils, instead of getting out and engaging the enemy.

TUESDAY, 11.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 5th, ended on this day, when the 17 following persons received sentence of death, viz. Benjamin Beckenfield, otherwise Ben the Coal Heaver, for robbing Mr. Dickenson of a hat in Gutter-lane; An-

thony Bourne, and William Tidd, for a burglary; John Newcomb, for robbing James Clayton of a hat and Wig in Featherstone-buildings; John Ross, Thomas Praetor, and Darby Long, for a burglary; John Watling, and John Carbold, otherwise Cock-Eye, for smuggling; John Richardson, for forgery; William Baker, a sugar-baker, for publishing East-India warrants, with intent to defraud; Joshua West, for embezzling a sum of money belonging to the governor and company of the Bank of England, who pleaded guilty; William Dawson, and John Forster, for robbing David Humphrys of a watch and four guineas and an half, in Wapping; Little John, for robbing James O Farrel in Stepney-fields, in company with the above Dawson; Charles Spackman, for stealing a watch in the shop of Mr. Honychurch, in Fleet-street; and Katherine Connor, for forging a seaman's will.

The Right Rev. the lord bishop of Oxford, dean elect of St. Paul's, (see p. 525.) was this day installed, and confirmed dean in that cathedral. The procession was from the Chapter-house to the church, in the following manner: Two junior vergers; singing boys, two and two; vicars choral, two and two; almoner, or master of the boys; sub-dean and minor canons, two and two; officer of the commissary; register and chapter clerk; prebendaries, two and two; commissary; two junior residentiaries; senior of the three vergers; president of the chapter; dean's verger; the dean: All in their proper habits, as when at church. Being all come into the choir, the president of the chapter read an instrument, whereby he gave the dean possession of his stall; after which divine service began, with *Te Deum*, and *Jubilate*; and a fine anthem, taken from the five first verses of the 106th psalm, was performed on the occasion: Which being ended, they returned back in the order they went; and the bishops of London, Rochester, Gloucester, Worcester, and Landaff, with the archdeacons, presenters, residentiaries, prebendaries, and canons of the cathedral, were elegantly entertained by his lordship at the Chapter-house.

Extract of a Letter from Chebucto, Oct. 4.

This day capt. How, who was the person usually sent to hold conference with the French and Indians, when any was demanded, he understanding their language best, had half an hour's conversation with a French officer, during which time their dykes were filled with French or Indians, and as he took his leave of the French officer, the treacherous rascals fired a whole volley at him and kill'd him.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

A remarkable trial came on before the lord chief justice Lee, at Guildhall, wherein a sailor was plaintiff, and a captain of an Indiaman defendant, for wages due to the sailor; when, after a trial of three hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 25l. 8s. damages and costs.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The third cargo of British herrings, (see p. 524.) were sold at the Royal-Exchange Coffee-house in Threadneedle-street, at the following prices:

		l.	s.	d.
Argyle buls }	114 wh. barrels, at 228	8	0	
	24 half ditto —	27	16	6
	2 quarter ditto	1	14	6
Carteret and Pel- ham buls }	41 whole barrels,	67	11	0
	6 half ditto —	5	6	6
Bedford buls }	124 whole barrels	348	2	0
	5 half barrels —	5	14	6
	6 quarter ditto —	5	13	6
	3 wh. barrels, } Scotch cur'd }	5	4	0
Total of the sale		404	10	6

Alderman Bethell, the president, alderman Janssen, vice-president, and several other gentlemen concerned in the British fishery, were present.

THURSDAY, 20.

Upon the report made to his majesty in council, by the recorder, of the 17 malefactors condemned the last session at the Old-Bailey, they were all ordered for execution, except Charles Spackman, who was reprieved, in order for transportation for 14 years. As this execution is to be on Monday the 31st inst. we shall give an account of it in our *Appendix*.

A proclamation was published, promising and declaring, That any person or persons, who shall discover and apprehend any offender, who at any time since Sept. 20 last past, hath committed, or before Dec. 20, 1751, shall commit any murder whatsoever, or any robbery with open force and violence, or any assault with any offensive weapon or instrument, with intent to rob, in any street, highway, road, passage, field, or open place in the cities of London or Westminster, or within five miles round the same, so as such offender be convicted of the said offences, or any of them, shall receive for every such offender so apprehended and convicted, the sum of 100l. over and above the 40l. already granted by act of parliament, and other rewards to which such person or persons may be intitled. And that, if the person so discovering and apprehending

any such offender (excepting the person actually giving a wound in any such murder) shall have been an accomplice in such murder, robbery, or assault, he shall have his majesty's most gracious pardon.

FRIDAY, 21.

The prime warden, the wardens, and court of assistants of the worshipful company of fishmongers, went in their coaches in procession, from their hall in Thames-street, to Leicester-house, to present his royal highness the prince of Wales with the freedom of their company. The prime warden, introduced by his grace the duke of Queensbury, presented his royal highness (who was seated, and surrounded by the young princes, and the lords of his court, with the said freedom, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship. At the same time Mr. Tomkyns, clerk of the abovesaid company, addressed his royal highness in a handsome speech; to which the prince returned a most gracious answer. They all had the honour of kissing the prince's hand; and after being entertained by his royal highness's desire, who behaved with his usual affability, they returned back in the same order they came.

At the same time Mr. John Lockman, secretary of the society of the Free British Fishery, being introduced by his grace the duke of Queensbury, presented a poem on his royal highness's condescending to be governor of that society; and had the honour of kissing his royal highness's hand.

The SPEECH made to the Prince, by Mr Tomkyns, was as follows.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE wardens and commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London, beg leave to return their unfeigned thanks, for this additional honour of being permitted to wait on your royal highness with your freedom of their company.

This worshipful company, Sir, is fourth in precedency of the several companies of the city of London: But, Sir, inferior to none in zeal and affection to his majesty, your royal highness, the princess, and the whole royal family.

The fishmongers were incorporated so long ago as in the reign of K. Richard II. and their charter has been renewed and confirmed in several reigns since that time.

This company, Sir, is famous for having had near threescore lord-mayors of the city of London, besides many of the most considerable merchants and eminent citizens free of it; one of which, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in history for his bravery in the fourth year of Richard II. when he was the second time lord mayor

of London, for destroying, with his own hand, the notorious rebel Watt Tyler, then at the head of 30,000 rebels, and thereby putting an end to a very dangerous rebellion, of which he was the promoter and ringleader.

But, Sir, these are honours no longer to be boasted of, when such infinitely greater are conferred by your royal highness, in condescending to accept of the freedom of the company.

His Royal Highness's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

ALL marks of regard that come from any branch of the city of London, are very agreeable to me; and your company will always find me a sincere and hearty friend.

After the fishmongers company withdrawn, the prince was pleased to lend back for Mr. alderman Bethell (one of the wardens of the said company) and made several kind enquiries with regard to the present transactions of the society of the Free British fishery, of which his royal highness is governor.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. **G**EORGE Thompson, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant at York, to Miss Lowther, a 10,000l. fortune.

Thomas Cockayne, Esq; to Miss Ewien, daughter of Thomas Ewien, of Cambridge, Esq;

27. His grace the duke of Ancafter, lord great chamberlain of England, to Miss Panton, sole daughter and heir of ——— Panton, Esq; a 60,000l. fortune.

28. Philip Howson, of Eltham in Kent, Esq; to Miss Graham, of Woolwich, a 10,000l. fortune.

Dec. 4. Hon. ——— Fitzwilliams, Esq; brother to the lord visc. Fitzwilliams, to Miss Bouchier.

Capt. Thomas Walker, to Miss Elizabeth Billers, one of the daughters of the late Sir William Billers, knt. and alderman of this city.

Joseph Smith, Esq; L. L. D. of Oxford, to Miss Bouchier, of the same place.

6. ——— Churchill, Esq; a relation to the duke of Marlborough, to Miss Killier, of St. James's street, a 10,000l. fortune.

9. Stephen Pyke, of Ham in Essex, Esq; to Miss Mary Burrows.

11. Richard Bond, Esq; one of his majesty's band of pensioners, to Miss North, of Piccadilly.

13. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman and stationer, member of parliament for the city of London, and late sheriff, to Miss Soulegré, daughter of col. Soulegré, of Antigua.

14. Hon. Charles Moore, Esq; to Miss

Forbes of Brockfreet, Grosvenor-square.

19. Thomas Whittal, M. D. of Oxford, to Miss Hannah Pryor.

Thomas Carlton, of the isle of Ely, Esq; to Miss Jane Compton, of Walthamstow, a 15,000l. fortune.

20. Sir John Morgan, of Kinnerly, Bart. to Miss Jacobsen, daughter of Sir Jacob Jacobsen, deceased, and niece to George Heathcote, Esq; late alderman and representative of this city.

Sir John Bosworth, knt. chamberlain of London, to Miss Serle, of Epsom.

22. Charles Edwards, of Linfield in Warwickshire, Esq; to Miss Anne Gore.

26. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Gage, to Mrs. Bond, of Dover-street.

1. ——— Ward, sister to the earl of ———, married of a son, in Ireland.

Countess of Balcarras, of a daughter, in Scotland.

Dec. 10. The lady of Sir Richard Hyton, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. Countess of Berkeley, of a daughter.

21. Dutchess of Gordon, of a daughter.

The princess, spouse of the prince royal of Poland, electoral prince of Saxony, of a prince, on the 23d N. S.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. **R**ICHARD Plumer, Esq; formerly one of the lords of trade and plantations, and member of parliament for Orford in Suffolk.

Henrietta, countess dowager of Hoptoun, in Scotland.

29. Col. Caberol, of French extraction, aged 94, and an officer under the late duke of Marlborough.

Rt. Hon. the lord Mansell, leaving issue only one daughter. He is succeeded in his title of baronet by Edward Mansell, of Swansey in Wales, Esq;

Nathaniel Herbert, Esq; many years receiver-general of the county of Warwick.

Rev. Dr. Edward Jones, rector of Aston Clinton in Bucks, and canon residentiary of St. David's.

Dec. 2. Philip Harris, Esq; at Hackney, an eminent West-India merchant.

3. Isaac Villers, Esq; at Mitcham in Surrey, possessed of a large estate in Sussex. He was bit by a dog, that he supposed to be mad, which made such an impression on his spirits as threw him into a fever, which occasioned his death.

4. Mrs. Anne Marriott, who had been for about 26 years housekeeper of Windsor-castle.

5. James Brooke, Esq; a wholesale stationer on London-bridge, who served the office of sheriff of this city in the mayoralty of Micaiah Perry, Esq;

Capt. Thomas Limeburner, many years a commander in the royal navy.

6. Hugh

6. Hugh Albert, Esq; member of parliament for St. Maw's, in Cornwall, on the demise of Q. Anne.

Right Hon. the earl of Sutherland, in France. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son lord Strathnaver, about 15 years of age, and now at Harrow school.

11. Alexander Nash, Esq; a gentleman of a very plentiful fortune in Buckinghamshire.

12. Mrs. Jennyns, relict of James Jennyns, Esq; late of Hayes, in Middlesex. By her death 700l. per annum devolves to George Cooke, Esq; one of the knights of the shire for Middlesex; and the residue of her fortune, supposed to be near 60,000l. she has left to her niece, the lady viscountess Harcourt.

Rev. Mr. Bedford, near Newdewick, in Leicestershire, nephew to the late Rev. and learned Mr. Arthur Bedford, many years chaplain to the haberdashers' hospital at Hoxton. (See Mag. for 1745, p. 466.)

Rev. Mr. Thomas, lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

14. Right Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquis and baron of Rockingham, earl of Malton, and baron of Higham-Ferrers, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, custos rotulorum of the North-Riding, and knight of the Bath.

Rt. Hon. William Legge, earl and baron of Dartmouth, and visc. Lewisham. He is succeeded by his grandson William Legge, now earl of Dartmouth, &c.

16. Jonah Collins, at Havering in Essex, aged 112. He has left a son upwards of 70, and a grandson near 50.

17. Rt. Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; one of his majesty's most Hon. privy-council, formerly preceptor to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and at the time of his death steward of his household, &c.

John Gascoyne, Esq; brother to Mr. alderman Gascoyne.

18. Sir John Bingham, Bart. who is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. a minor.

Roger Harpur, Esq; formerly commander of the William and Mary yacht.

19. John Carew, of Camelford, Esq; one of the governors of the several hospitals in this city.

20. Rev. and learned George Conen, D. D. one of the senior fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, and lecturer of St. George the Martyr in Southwark.

Rev. Edward Owen, D. D. rector of Stoughton Magna, in Huntingdonshire.

26. The learned Mr. Solomon Lowe, keeper of a private academy at Hammer-smith.

The Empress dowager, widow of the

late Emperor Charles VI. at Vienna, in the 60th year of her age.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DR. Micks, rector of Polwarth, in Suffolk, presented to a prebendary in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Mr. Lee, to the vicarage of Newton Masset, in Berkshire.—Hewlet, M. A. to the rectory of Bassett, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Benjamin Longley, to the living of Tong, in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Sadler, to the vicarage of Monkwell, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Henry Parker, to the vicarage of Terling, in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Wayte, to the rectory of Chipping Ongar, in Essex.—Tobias Croft, M. A. to the rectory of the Medietty of Linton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Carter, to the vicarage of Wenlock, in Essex.—Dr. Jackson, made canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Carlisle.—Dr. James Webber, presented to the rectory of St. James's, in Lincoln.—Timothy Gibberd, M. A. to the rectory of Althorpe, in Lincolnshire.—Simon Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of St. Olave, in Southwark.—Richard Lyne, M. A. to the rectory of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire.—Sydney Aubert, M. A. to the rectory of St. James, otherwise Bladen, in Oxfordshire.—Stephen Bolton, B. D. to the rectory of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOHN Seabright, Esq; made captain, George Carr, Esq; captain-lieut. and Monson, Gent. ensign, in the first reg. of foot guards.—James Stuart, Esq; made admiral in chief of his majesty's fleets, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knight, deceased, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood.—Lieut. Wilkinson, made a captain, Ensign Ellis, a lieutenant, and Mr. Grant, an ensign, in Wolfe's reg. of foot.—Nathaniel Clements, Esq; made chief ranger and game-keeper of all his majesty's parks, forests, and chaces, in Ireland.—His grace the duke of Dorset, made lord lieutenant of Ireland.—Charles Rainsford, Esq; made deputy lieut. and Charles Henry Collins, Esq; major of his majesty's Tower of London.—Mrs. Chudleigh, made housekeeper of Windsor-castle, a place valued at 800l. per annum.—Mrs. Briscoe, made housekeeper of Somerset-house, in the room of Mrs. Grosvenor, deceased.—John Merrott, Esq; made agent and storekeeper for the Island of Guernsey.—Thomas Eld, Esq; made deputy register in the high court of Chancery.—William Poyntz, Esq; made inspector of the prosecutions in the court of Exchequer concerning prohibited or uncustomed goods, in the room of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; deceased.

[Bankrupts in our Appendix.]

SINCE our last we have had the following advices.

From the Hague of the first instant N. S. That the distemper among the cattle having again broke out in Holland, both the states general, and the states of the province of Holland, have prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts; and they have since prohibited the importation of horses from England, on account of the late distemper among them here. And that there had been lately handed about there a declaration, which his Britannick majesty had sent to his ministers abroad, to be by them communicated to the respective courts where they reside, on the subject of his majesty's negotiations in the empire, for securing the future tranquillity of Europe, by procuring an election of a king of the Romans.

From France, that twelve merchant ships, under the convoy of two men of war, sailed last month from Brest and Rochfort, for the coast of Guinea, having among other things 250 pieces of cannon, for the French forts on that coast; and that at the same time there was a squadron of men of war, with some transports, at Brest, ready to sail, as was supposed, for America, which were to carry thither three or four thousand volunteers, then arrived there from several parts of the kingdom. That Monsieur de Puyfieux had lately intimated to the Earl of Albemarle, the British ambassador at the French court, that the proceedings of the subjects of Great-Britain against the Indians attached to the French, in Nova Scotia, were regarded as a breach of the tranquillity subsisting between the two crowns. That in order to propagate a military spirit among the people, his most christian majesty has lately published an edict, whereby all the general officers who are not of the noblesse, and who served in the late war, are ennobled, together with all their legitimate issue; and the officers below that rank are to be exempt from several taxes, in consideration of their gallant behaviour: And for the same purpose, a scheme of the Count D'Argenson, secretary at war, has been approved of, for erecting a military school, in which 500 young gentlemen of the noblesse are to be maintained and taught all military exercises, and all the knowledge necessary for an officer in the army. That the clergy of France still continue obstinate in refusing to give an account of their revenues, none but the bishops of Auxerre and Soissons having as yet agreed to comply with the edict for that purpose. That they are going to carry into execution a project for making a canal from Durance, by the way of Aix, to Marseilles. And that on the 30th ult. died at Chambord,

that celebrated general, marshal Count de Saxe, aged 54 years and 15 days.

From Lisbon, that seven English sailors belonging to his majesty's ship the Shoreham prize, capt. Brown, who had been detained four years in prison at Oporto, for having fired upon a Portuguese boat in that river, and killed one of the men on board of it, had been set at liberty, in pursuance of his Portuguese majesty's final orders for that purpose.

From Madrid, that Mr. Keene, the British envoy, had, at a private audience, communicated to his Catholick majesty, the measures which the king his master had thought fit to pursue in the empire, in order to secure and accelerate the election of the archduke Joseph, in quality of king of the Romans; for which information his majesty thanked him, and added, that as this was a domestick affair of the German empire, he left the members thereof to manage it as in their great wisdom they should think best.

The court of Vienna seem resolved to follow the footsteps of that of France, by obliging the clergy to give an account of their revenues; for which purpose they have resolved to appoint laymen to collect and receive the revenues of the convents, and other religious communities in Austria.

Several memorials and protests have been lately presented to the diet at Ratisbon, in relation to the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, which is now in possession of his Britannick majesty, and guaranteed to him by the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but not only the king of Poland, but also the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the princes of Anhalt, pretend a preferable right to this duchy; and the last insist, that their right has been acknowledged by the conclusions of the aulick council of the empire, and by the mandates of the emperors issued in consequence of these conclusions.

The Russian minister at the court of Prussia having lately departed from thence without taking leave, his Prussian majesty has sent orders to his minister at the Russian court, to retire from that court in the same manner, but first to lay before the grand-chancellor of that empire a declaration containing his reasons for doing so.

Mr. Guy Dickens, the British minister at the Russian court, on the 14th ult. signed an instrument, whereby his Britannick majesty accedes as a contracting party to the treaty of alliance concluded in 1726, between the late emperor Charles VI. and Peter II. emperor of Russia, and renewed in 1746, between the empress-queen of Hungary, and the present empress of Russia.

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DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

2. **T**WO Dissertations concerning the Etymology of the Words Elohim and Beriths. By T. Sharp, D. D. price 2s. 6d. Knapton.

2. The Antiquity, Evidence and Certainty of Christianity canvass'd. By A. Bayly, L. L. B. price 1s. 6d. Rivington.

3. A Funeral Oration at the Interment of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, October 22. By J. Stennet, price 6d. Ward.

4. Marginal Animadversions on Mr. Costard's two late Dissertations on the Kestah and the Hermai, pr. 6d. Withers.

5. The Archdeacon's Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders. By Ar. St. George, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington.

6. Remarks on ecclesiastical History. By John Jortin, M. A. price 5s. C. Davis.

7. A Disquisition on Creeds, or Articles of religious Faith, pr. 6d. Robinson.

8. New whole Duty of Prayer, price 1s. 6d. Brindley.

LAW, PHYSICK, TRADE, &c.

9. The Abridgment of Law and Equity, Vol. XV. By C. Viner, Esq; Worral.

10. A new Treatise on the Diseases of Horses. By W. Gibson, illustrated with Copper-Plates, in 4to, pr. 1l. 1s. Millar.

11. The Case of receiving the Small-Pox by Inoculation. By D. Some, pr. 6d. Buckland.

12. A Treatise on the the Plague and Pestilential Fevers. Robinson.

13. The annual Pocket-Book, or Daily Journal for 1751; or, the Gentleman's and Tradesman's methodical Account-Book, for the Pocket, so contrived as to answer every Man's Purpose, and enable him (without Trouble) to keep a regular and exact Account in a small Compass, price bound 1s. 6d. Baldwin, jun.

14. A Present for a young Gentleman on entering the Compting-House. By J. Castro, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

15. A Treatise on Trade; or, the Antiquity and Honour of Commerce, price 2s. J. Clarke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. political, commercial, and philosophical. By T. Birch, M. A. in 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Doddsley.

17. A Guide to the Stage, &c. pr. 6d. Job.

18. The Nutcracker; containing Jest, Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c. price 1s. 6d. Newbery.

19. Chess analysed: Or, Instructions by which a perfect Knowledge of that Game may be learned in a short Time. By A. D. Philidor, pr. 3s. Nourse.

20. The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Doddsley.

21. Memoirs of Parnese, a Spanish Lady of Fortune, pr. 3s. W. Clarke.

22. An Hebrew Grammar formed on the Usage of the Words by the inspired Writers. By J. Bate, M. A. price 6d. Cooper.

23. The secret History of Pythagoras, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

24. The Life of Harriot Stuart, written by herself, in 2 Vols. price 5s. Payne and Bouquet.

25. The Female Foundling, translated from the French, in 2 Vols. price 5s. few'd. Waller.

26. A Fragment, pr. 4d. Cooper.

27. The OEconomy of a Winter's Day, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

28. The Memoirs of M. De Meilcour, Translated from the French of M. De Crebillon the Son. By M. Clomy, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. few'd. Nourse.

29. A Narrative of the Transactions of the British Squadron in the East-Indies during the late War, pr. 1s. Wilson.

30. Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 491, pr. 2s. 6d. C. Davis. (See p. 544.)

31. Memoirs concerning Herculanum. By W. Fordice, M. A. pr. 1s. Wilson.

32. The Mirror, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall.

33. An Essay on the Advantages of living in a Garret, pr. 6d. Owen.

34. Ben Johnson's Jest; or, the Wit's Vade Mecum. pr. 1s. 6d. Stamper.

35. A Dissertation on royal Societies, pr. 1s. Doughty.

36. An occasional Letter to the Rt. Hon. H. P. Esq; pr. 6d. Carpenter.

37. Twenty new Designs of Chinese Lettice, and other Works for Stair-Cases, &c. By W. Halfpenny, pr. 2s. Sayer.

38. A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Hardships of the Laws concerning the Repairs of the Highways, pr. 6d. Owen.

39. The Copper-Smiths and Braziers Order, with the Theory of the Business. By J. Reeve, pr. 7s. 6d.

40. A Narrative of Capt. Peyton's Conduct in the East-Indies, pr. 1s. Brett.

41. A correct List of all the Colonels in his Majesty's Army, pr. 1s. Corbett.

42. Clarinda. A Genuine Narrative of all that befel a Lady, whose distinguish'd Characteristick was Chastity, pr. 6d. Robinson.

43. The ill Consequence of Acts of Grace, pr. 6d. Owen.

44. Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism brought against him by W. Lauder. By J. Douglas, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

45. An Epistle to a Fellow Commoner at Cambridge, pr. 6d. Corbett.

46. The OEconomy of Human Life, 2d Edition of the first Part, pr. 1s. bound. Doddsley. (See p. 551.)

[The rest in our Appendix.]